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**MARGINAL COLUMN**  
By ARTHUR SAUL SUPPER

OLD music hall goes on. Anglo-Saxon countries will undoubtedly recall De Gaulle, the memory man. This phenomenal turn had a visual memory which enabled him to store up all sorts of information of great detail but little abiding value. He could produce upon request brilliant butting averages of players, long, long, could tell you the score in long forgotten football matches, and had at his immediate disposal a vast store of facts which could be easily obtained in any popular almanac and encyclopedia. De Gaulle comes to mind now as one reads of the decision to hold the annual event triennially in the International Bible Contest.

THE detailed study of the Bible should be encouraged in Israel needs no argument. This is one of the axioms of our very existence in the land of the Bible; but there is a good deal to be said for and against the situation of the photographic memory of almost every line of the Bible as an end in itself. This, in time, is what the Bible is likely to become, unless some drastic alteration in the procedure is made. It is true that this did not happen in the first Quill held in this country; indeed the winner, Amos, and those who closely matched him were well-known scholars of the Bible and well-versed in other branches of Jewish knowledge. In the end, the terms and conditions of the Quill are carefully drafted from the start, the emphasis on sheer memorization may become a danger.

TEACHING of the Bible in Israel has restored the Book of Books to its premier position among the Jewish people. In no other land does the whole of the school population of the country get through a general knowledge and grounding in scripture as they do here. One would hazard a supposition that there is no sacred book anywhere which is so large in the school curriculum as does the Bible in Israel. But this does not mean that Bible studies are popular or that the mass of Israel school children are endeared by them to the book. It is to be hoped that the Quill, if it becomes the great national contest of the Israel, will rival the football of any other kind of sport, might stimulate a quicker interest in Bible studies. If this is to happen well-planned ancillary measures besides the staging of the contest ought to be introduced.

ONE suggestion might well be the introduction of a number of qualifying tests before candidates here are permitted to proceed to the actual Quill contest itself. These tests would involve such subjects as the history of the Bible, the geographical background of the Bible, its place in Jewish and general literature, its moral and ethical teachings, its parallel in the life of Israel and other peoples today, the light it throws on modern situations and human issues. Such tests could be popularly framed and very widely used. They should be given the same sort of publicity, competitive element and glamour as the actual Quill contest itself. They would not deter any of the champions of the Bible and would prevent concentration upon sheer memorization.

FOR Jews the Bible never was an end in itself. It was always a book—essentially valuable for the practical deductions which were made from it, especially in the realm of law and morality. To some of our sages at certain periods, even in comparatively recent times, the undue concentration on direct Bible studies often carried with it a suspicion of narrowness. Many students of the Talmud often knew their Bible through the history of the Talmud and Midrash rather than directly, apart from their acquaintance with the Pentateuch through the weekly reading and the weekly portion of the Prophets. They tell an apocryphal story of the late Haim Nahman Bialik and Ravinsky, his close friend. They were once arguing hotly about the source of a certain adage. Suddenly Bialik said: Ravinsky! We should both take a spin, go out into the garden and bury ourselves. It is a verse in the Book of Proverbs.

THAT, of course, is carrying things too far. But the implication of the way the Bible was studied by our fathers throughout the ages is there. It was an integrated part of the intellectual and spiritual life of the people and if that was mainly expressed in Talmud; well there it was. Let us beware of doing anything which prevents this historical process from repeating itself through making the knowledge of the Bible a matter of automatic and unrelenting memory.

# Truce Talks with Rebels Possible, de Gaulle Says

## Tunis, Rabat as Contact Sites Premier Outlines 'Only Way Out'

PARIS (Reuter). — General de Gaulle told a press conference Thursday that the war in Algeria "no longer serves any purpose" and he appealed to those who had opened fire to stop shooting.

The Prime Minister was answering a question about the attitude of his Government to the peace overtures of the Algerian insurgents.

He said insurgent leaders who wanted to make contact with the French High Command in Algeria could do so in Algiers or in Tunis or Rabat.

He said the only solution of the Algerian problem was the negotiation of a cease-fire. General elections have been fixed in Algeria for next November 30, or up to two days earlier in some regions according to the local situation.

Question of Evacuation

What followed after the elections was a question of evacuation, Gen. de Gaulle said. Its basis would be the "Algerian personality" and Algeria's association with Metropolitan France. The role of the Sahara could be discussed with France, Tunisia and Morocco.

Asked about the conditions for holding the elections, the Premier declared "We want the elections to produce qualified representatives of the Algerian population, whatever their opinions and whatever their political beliefs. We want them to be free men."

He added that Parliament would not longer be competent. "Strong brakes are placed upon it."

W. German President Ends London Visit

LONDON (Reuter). — President Theodor Heuss of West Germany left Buckingham Palace Thursday at the end of his three-day state visit to London.

A small crowd watched as the President drove away, saying farewell to his hosts. Queen Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh. He went to the German Embassy before flying home Thursday night.

Averoff Leaves Stymied Talks in Paris to Confer with Greek Gov't

PARIS (Reuter). — The Greek Foreign Minister, Mr. Evangelos Averoff, left Paris on Thursday for Athens after talks with Nato Secretary-General Paul Henri Spaak on a round-table conference to seek a compromise solution on Cyprus.

Mr. Averoff, who flew to Paris last Thursday for a 48-hour stay, twice postponed his departure pending the outcome of discussions in the Nato Permanent Council.

The Nato Council held another meeting on Thursday to discuss the Cyprus question. A spokesman said after the 75-minute session that difficulties still existed over the composition of the proposed round-table conference. He added that Mr. Averoff had flown to Athens to consult his government.

Pasternak Wins Nobel Prize

Jerusalem Post Staff

The 1958 Nobel Prize for Literature was on Thursday awarded to the Russian poet and novelist Boris Pasternak for his novel "Dr. Zhivago," which has not been published in the Soviet Union.

Written at the time of the "thaw" after Stalin's death, the manuscript was given to an Italian Communist publisher as Pasternak was awaiting the verdict of a Soviet publishing house. The novel presents a sweeping picture of Russian life in the last half-century, and at many points gives an unflattering view of the Revolution, the 1920's and the Stalinist period, though it is primarily a literary and not a political work.

INDONESIAN P.M. DUE IN CAIRO TOMORROW

Cairo radio reported on Thursday that Premier Djardja of Indonesia was due in Cairo on Saturday for a three-day official visit.

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# Peking Halts Barrage As Dulles Ends Talks

## As Dulles Ends Talks

TAIPEH. — A sudden lull in the Communist artillery barrage fell over Quemoy at noon on Thursday as Secretary of State Dulles and President Chiang Kai-shek concluded their three days of talks in Taipei and the American leader prepared to leave for Washington.

A joint communique issued here after the talks said that it was recognized that "under present conditions, the defense of the Quemoy and Matsu is closely related to the defense of Formosa and the Pescadores."

The U.S.-Formosa statement said that since the consultations between the two leaders had been arranged during the two weeks in which the Chinese Communists had declared they would cease firing on Quemoy, it had been hoped under these conditions that primary consideration could have been given to measures which would have contributed to stabilizing an actual situation of non-military tension. However, on the eve of the consultations, the Chinese Communist violation of their cease-fire meant that the consultations "necessarily dealt largely with the military aspects of the situation."

Reaffirm Solidarity

The two governments "reaffirmed their solidarity in facing any new Chinese Communist aggression now manifesting itself in the form of the Quemoy and Matsu," and said that this aggression had not divided them as the Communists had hoped.

It was hoped that the Communists, faced by the proven resolution and strength of the U.S. and Nationalist governments, will not put their policy to the test of general war.

Both governments are reported to have agreed that the Nationalists, with their present resources, have no hope of reconquering the mainland unless there are widespread risings there.

The observers said that the U.S. feels that the talks have laid a good foundation for a de facto armistice, but this depends on the willingness of the Communists.

These sources said that Mr. Dulles told President Chiang that the Warsaw talks between the U.S. and Communist China had brought about no sign of an agreement on the Formosa strait issue.

Goldmann: Split in Arab Bloc 'Serious'

MIAMI BEACH (INA). — Dr. Nahum Goldmann, President of the World Jewish Organization, told the opening session of the 1st annual convention of the Zionist Organization of America here on Thursday night that there had been some improvement in the Arab security situation.

The process of Arab unification, which seemed to be a very fast one after the revolution in Iraq, and which threatened Israel with encirclement by hostile Arab regimes, was apparently proceeding more slowly in recent weeks and was meeting greater difficulties than originally appeared.

Dr. Goldmann told the 1,000 delegates that the cleavage between the Arab blocs, between the group led by Abdul Nasser and that of his opponents had become a serious one. It appeared that, for the time being at least, Jordan would be able to maintain itself, even after the withdrawal of British troops.

Greater Understanding

The Zionist leader said that the most important new development was that the Western world was assessing Israel's importance with greater understanding than ever before, and was more ready to help Israel maintain her independence and integrity.

Dr. Goldmann added the warning that, in the long run, Arab nationalism was bound to grow and achieve a certain degree of Arab unity which Israel would have to take into serious consideration from the point of view of her long-term security policies. He said the main issue in regard to Arab nationalism was whether it would remain offensive and destructive, or turn into more constructive and cooperative channels.

Dr. Goldmann listed the three key problems which Israel must solve as: normalization of relations with the Arab world, attaining a larger measure of economic independence; and achieving more effective cooperation between Israel and the Jewish communities throughout the world.

He said there were grounds for hoping that normalization of relations with the Arab world might be achieved in Israel's second decade.

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# Soviets Give UAR Credit To Start Aswan Project

## Nasser Seeks USSR Warning to West

MOSCOW (Reuter). — Russia has granted the U.A.R. a credit of 400m. rubles (about \$100m.) to help in the implementation of the Aswan Dam scheme.

This was announced on Thursday night by Premier Nikita Khrushchev at a Kremlin reception in honor of U.A.R. Vice-President Field Marshal Abdel Hakim Amer, the Soviet News Agency, Tass, reported.

Mr. Khrushchev said that the Soviet Government had examined a request from the U.A.R. Government transmitted by Amer concerning aid in the building of the first stage of the Aswan Dam.

In connection with this, the U.S.S.R. was granting a credit of up to 400m. rubles for expenses connected with the delivery of machines, equipment and other materials from the Soviet Union which were lacking in the U.A.R. Technicians and experts would also be provided.

Leaving Moscow Today

Amer is due to leave for Cairo on Friday (today) in a Soviet airliner.

Mr. Khrushchev read the announcement from a batch of typewritten sheets in the magnificent white painted Saint George's hall. Amer stood beside him with members of the Presidium.

The agreement is a practical demonstration of the Soviet policy not to pool resources with the West in helping underdeveloped countries but to do it on a unilateral basis.

Observers here, however, pointed out the offer falls short of what is needed to make a significant contribution to the Dam's completion.

Britain and the U.S. withdrew their offers to provide about \$400m. of the \$2,200m. Aswan Dam project in 1956. Shortly afterwards, Egypt nationalized the Suez Canal.

Nasser said the Canal tolls would help pay for the Dam.

The Aswan High Dam and power station is Nasser's plan to trap the waters of the Upper Nile and provide hydro-electric power and more cultivated land for Egypt.

Mrs. Meir Lists Israel Priorities

By JESSE TEL LURIE, Jerusalem Post Correspondent

MIAMI BEACH. — Foreign Minister Golda Meir told the closing session of the Hadassah Convention here on Wednesday that the three priorities for Israel's second decade are: immigration, development and peace.

Addressing 2,500 delegates of the largest Zionist organization in the world, Mrs. Meir said: "Israel means nothing to me, a place for only part of the Jewish people, without continuous large-scale immigration the development of the Negev and northern Galilee will not be possible. If the Soviet Union does not open its doors, maybe you can tell me where the Jews will come from."

Peace she placed last on the list, implying that it is not a realistic expectation. "We must do all in our power for peace with our neighbors, but we must never neglect our security needs," she warned.

Mrs. Meir winds up her annual ministerial visit to the U.S. on Saturday, returning to her desk at the Foreign Ministry on Monday.

The first two weeks of her visit were devoted to the U.N. In fourteen days she saw 50 Foreign Ministers and heads of delegations, explaining Israel's viewpoint to diplomats from Eastern and Western countries, Asians, Africans, Latin Americans.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Hussein Attacks 'Evil Elements'

King Hussein on Thursday delivered a strong attack on the "evil elements" who are trying to sell our country to imperialism and the devil."

In an obvious reference to the United Arab Republic, whom he did not mention by name, the King said that the world has only a fraction of what others had prepared to crush our country."

Hussein's speech, delivered in the main square of Nablus before a crowd of 50,000, was to have lasted only five minutes, but it was constantly interrupted by sections of the crowd chanting, "We are all your soldiers, Hussein" and "We are coming back to our Fatherland, Palestine."

The Jordanian monarch coupled his attack on the "evil elements" with pledges for the recovery of "Palestine." He said, "We have mobilized our entire moral and financial resources for the Palestine cause. This will help us regain the plundered Fatherland, and to this day of hope we all look forward."

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## Social &amp; Personal

**Dr. Moshe Smoira, first President of the Supreme Court, will on Saturday celebrate his 70th birthday in Jerusalem.** (See Page V.)

The British Ambassador, Sir Francis Russell, visited Haifa on Thursday, accompanied by the Consul-General, Mr. N.O.W. Stewart. They were shown around Port installations by Port Manager Amos Landman and the Public Relations Officer, Mr. N. Rab.

Mr. R. Jenkins, British Conservative M.P. for the Mersey, and Mr. and Mrs. Stanley C. Myers, of Miami, Florida, visited the Hebrew University on Thursday.

The Council of Women's Organizations in Israel on Thursday tendered a reception in honor of Mrs. Stanley Myers, Vice-President of the National Council of Jewish Women in the U.S., at the home of Mrs. Cecil Hyman in Jerusalem.

Mr. Miguel Ydigoras, son of the President of Guatemala, and his wife, were the guests of Hadassah on Thursday. Dr. L. Miller, Director of the Division of Community Health, escorted them to several Hadassah Community Centres in Jerusalem and to the New Medical Centre in Ein Karem. They were later entertained to tea by Mrs. Myrlam Grunot, Chairman of the Hadassah Council in Israel, at her home.

Justice Louis Garrio, former President of the University of Mexico, was received by Mr. Reuben Barkat, head of the Histadrut Political Committee, on Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Morris Cooper of New York were guests this week at a luncheon given at Beit Levan by the American Histadrut Centre. Greetings were extended by Mr. I. Haskin, Histadrut Treasurer, and by Mr. A. Cohen, general secretary of the Histadrut. Mr. and Mrs. Cooper were also received by Mayor Gerson Agmon of Jerusalem, during a visit to the Capital.

The Italian Ambassador, Count Giovanni Revedin, was the guest speaker on the occasion of U.N. Day at the Tel Aviv Commercial and Industrial Club luncheon at 1 p.m. today (Friday).

Dr. Esther Hellinger of London, who was for many years on the scientific staff of the Weizmann Institute of Science, and previously the Daniel Sieff Research Institute, has arrived in Israel on a visit, and will deliver a lecture on "The Clostridia: their role in Nature and Industry," at 11:30 a.m. on Friday (today) in the Wix Auditorium at Rehovot.

**BIRTH** — To Ruth and Arnold, wife of Bert Wirtzschauer, Jerusalem, on October 20, a daughter, Michal Carol — sister to Edna.

**MARRIAGE** — REIGELSTOCH-DEUTSCH: The marriage took place in Vienna, on October 21, 1958, between Rudolf (nicknamed "Stecher") of Montevideo, and Herman Deutsch, of Tel Aviv.

The latest fashions and hairdos will be shown at a benefit for the Anti-Tuberculosis League at the King David Hotel in Jerusalem at 4 p.m. on Tuesday, November 25.

## Home-made Furniture Sales Tax Exempt

A kibbutz is not required to pay sales tax on furniture which it manufactures for the use of its members. The High Court ruled on Monday in making final an order nisi against the Sales Tax Department of the Treasury to cancel its demand for IL-247 in taxes from Kibbutz Ramat Yohanan.

The Court ruled that the kibbutz's carpentry shop was not maintained for business or commercial purposes, and that the furniture produced there was therefore not subject to sales tax.

The Tel Aviv District Attorney, Mr. Y. Bar-On, declared that this decision might impel the Treasury to propose that the present sales tax by law be amended to give retroactive validity to this kind of tax. (Item)

## Music for Soldiers

The violinist Zino Francescatti will play at a special concert for soldiers on Monday night with the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra. Alfred Wallenstein will conduct.

Mr. Francescatti insisted on giving at least one concert for the Defence Forces despite his heavy schedule. Both guest artists are to leave at the end of the month for European engagements.

**EARTHQUAKE** — A moderate earthquake was recorded by a seismograph at the Queensland University Brisbane on Thursday. The earthquake was placed somewhere between the Solomon Islands and the New Hebrides.

## The Israel National OPERA

Opera House 1 Albany St. Tel Aviv. Air-conditioned. Tomorrow, Oct. 25, 8:30 p.m. MON. OCT. 27, 8:30 p.m. TUE. OCT. 28, 8:30 p.m. OPERA by J. Sh. Strauss

Sun. Oct. 26, 8:30 p.m. DON PASQUALE. Tues. Oct. 28, 8:30 p.m. LA CENERE. Tickets at the box office (10-1, 4-7). Tel. 3770. Subscriptions available at Albany 24.

## Free High School Classes At Night for Underprivileged

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Ninety per cent of the children who leave elementary school and do not go on to high school belong to families of the Oriental communities, even though these children constitute only 35 per cent of the pupils finishing elementary school. This was stated by the Press Secretary of the Committee of the Jerusalem Sephardi Community. The social and economic conditions of these children's families were the cause, they said.

To alleviate the situation, the Committee is opening in Jerusalem next Sunday free evening classes of secondary education for children of poor families. Two classes will together teach 70 children. Eighteen teachers have volunteered their services without pay.

Over 160 children wanted to join, but 70 of them were disqualified because they had the means of paying for further study, and the rest were turned away for lack of room. The school had been made available by the Ministry of Education. The cost of running the classes is borne by the Committee.

Similar classes in Haifa have opened for the second year this year with 263 pupils and 26 teachers.

The speakers, stressing the unfortunate consequences of "throwing these children into

the world," declared that the government should budget IL10m. a year for free secondary education for children unable to pay. These families, apart from needing their children as breadwinners, could not afford the minimum IL200 in the Government's scale of reduced fees, they said. The new free ninth grade tuition for children finishing elementary school recently introduced by the Ministry of Education proved a failure since parents saw no "practical end" in it.

(The Ministry of Education spokesman asked to comment, said that over 30 such classes had been opened this term. Many parents were as yet unaware of these classes and by next term the number is expected to be much greater.)

Some 4,500 children had benefited from a special IL2m stipend fund for poor students, he said.

The speakers were Mr. David Sitton, chairman of the Committee, Dr. A. Ben-Basak, chairman of the Committee of the Hebrew University, and Mr. Yosef Rivlin, of the Hebrew University, and Mr. Yitzhak Yativ, of the Haifa Reali School, who was instrumental in founding the Haifa classes.

## Bill on Officials' Replies to Public

Jerusalem Post Knesset Reporter

A private member's bill which would require public officials to give the reason, in writing, whenever they reject a citizen's request or claim was unanimously adopted at Wednesday's meeting of the Knesset Law Committee. The bill was submitted in a motion for the agenda last year by Mr. Yosef Shofman (Herut).

A minority amendment submitted by Mr. David Ben-Rav-Hay (Mapai) provides that the reason not be required automatically, but only when requested by the citizen.

## Sole Boneh's Work In Capital IL46m.

Sole Boneh has executed work valued at IL46m. in Jerusalem in the past ten years, according to a recent report. This amounts to about nine per cent of the company's work in the entire country during this period.

## Where to go TODAY

Meet the Israeli: Tourists invited to meet Israeli at home, information at Jerusalem Tourist Office, Jerusalem, Tel Aviv, Haifa.

**HAIFA** — Tourist Service: Visit Hadassah Club, 17 Rehov Yerushalayim, Tel. 4676. Piccolini, May Cinema Hall, 11:30 a.m. 3 p.m.

**ENTERTAINMENT:** Dancers' Forum, in Yiddish musical review, "Zeh Yeh du gahat," Oran Cinema Hall, 8:30 p.m.

## JERUSALEM

**Exhibitions:** — New Exhibitions: 10 Years of Archaeological Activities, 1948-1958, Department of Antiquities, 25 Rehov Shlomo Hamelekh, Tel Aviv, 10-11.

**Permanent exhibition:** Jewish Ceremonial Art, 12 Artists: 1) Forgotten Primitives; 2) Ancient and modern; 3) Samples of Primitive Sculpture, 17-18; 4) Dutch paintings; 5) French Contemporary Art in re-painted 2nd floor galleries; 6) Jewish Ceremonial Art, 9-11; 7) Jewish Artists — Autumn Exhibition, Artists House, Tel Aviv, 10-11.

**Hanna Holman-Davidson:** Exhibition of artistic creations of wood and shells, Alice Arbel, Paintings, Nara Art Gallery, Maimon Ave. Today 10-11; 3-4; Tomorrow, 10-12.

**Tours:** — University conducted tour in English, daily at 4-5 a.m. New University Campus. Every Tuesday leaving Administration Building at 4 a.m. to Hebrew University-Hadassah Medical School in Ein Karem. (Until Monday) 6:30 for bookings.

Spend a morning with Hadassah on a conducted tour starting at 9 a.m. Book for tour by phoning 4061, Hadassah Club, Shalom Health Centre.

**Choral Concert:** — "Songs of the Nations," U.N. Day Programme, presented by Y.M.C.A. Choir and members of Orchestra, and soloists of the Municipal Symphony, Concert Hall, 21 Freud Ave. Welcome. Y.M.C.A. Auditorium, 8:30.

**Recorded Concert:** — Music to inspire, with back ground pictures — Haydn Concerto in D major for cello and Orchestra, No. 2, Schubert Symphony No. 8 in B minor ("The Unfinished"), Moussorgsky-Rimsky Korsakoff, Night on the Bare Mountain. Public welcome. Y.M.C.A., 8:30.

**Film Shows:** — Israeli Films daily, 11:30 Keren HaShalom Hall.

**Synagogue Tour:** — Leaving Jerusalem Artists House at 3:15 p.m.

**Meet the Jerusalem Artists:** At the Jerusalem Artists House, 8:30 p.m. (Friday and Saturday nights).

**TEL AVIV** — Restaurants: Italian specialties, Lunch, Dinner, 10-11, 12-13, 14-15, 16-17, 18-19, 20-21, 22-23, 24-25, 26-27, 28-29, 30-31, 32-33, 34-35, 36-37, 38-39, 40-41, 42-43, 44-45, 46-47, 48-49, 50-51, 52-53, 54-55, 56-57, 58-59, 60-61, 62-63, 64-65, 66-67, 68-69, 70-71, 72-73, 74-75, 76-77, 78-79, 80-81, 82-83, 84-85, 86-87, 88-89, 90-91, 92-93, 94-95, 96-97, 98-99, 100-101, 102-103, 104-105, 106-107, 108-109, 110-111, 112-113, 114-115, 116-117, 118-119, 120-121, 122-123, 124-125, 126-127, 128-129, 130-131, 132-133, 134-135, 136-137, 138-139, 140-141, 142-143, 144-145, 146-147, 148-149, 150-151, 152-153, 154-155, 156-157, 158-159, 160-161, 162-163, 164-165, 166-167, 168-169, 170-171, 172-173, 174-175, 176-177, 178-179, 180-181, 182-183, 184-185, 186-187, 188-189, 190-191, 192-193, 194-195, 196-197, 198-199, 200-201, 202-203, 204-205, 206-207, 208-209, 210-211, 212-213, 214-215, 216-217, 218-219, 220-221, 222-223, 224-225, 226-227, 228-229, 230-231, 232-233, 234-235, 236-237, 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**Today's Postings**  
The Weather  
FORECAST: Fair.  
Outlook for Saturday: Partly  
cloudy.  
Tel. 2121  
Tel. 2121  
Jerusalem: 25 Hapalot St.  
Haifa: 25 Yehiel Street,  
Tel. 7612.

**ARRIVALS**  
Mr. Albert Frenkel, Member  
of the West German Parliament  
and Chairman of the Bundestag  
Committee on Restitution Mat-  
ters.  
M. Rene Laura, President of  
the French Insurance company  
La Focierie, the company's Gen-  
eral Manager, M. Rene Paul,  
and two senior officials of the  
company, M. J. and M. D. Du-  
pou, for a week's visit, (by  
Air France).  
Mr. I. Revere, Second Secre-  
tary of the Librarian Embassy  
in Israel, to take up his post, (by  
T.W.A.).  
Dr. Bernhard Friedlander, of  
Brookhaven National Labora-  
tory, Long Island, for two  
months research in the Weiz-  
mann Institute Isotope Depart-  
ment.  
Dr. Judith Bregman, Assistant  
Professor of Physics at the Poly-  
technic Institute of Brooklyn,  
on a Weizmann Fellowship of  
one year to work in the Weiz-  
mann Institute Isotope Depart-  
ment.  
Dr. Joseph Blumstein, former  
Manager of the Israeli Mining  
Corporation, to attend a  
meeting of the Weizmann In-  
stitute's Board of Governors,  
from Paris, (by Air France).

**DEPARTURES**  
Dr. Karel Langlois, Chief of the  
Technical Division of the World  
Meteorological Organization, to  
Geneva, after a week's visit  
during which he addressed the  
Israeli Meteorological Service, (by  
T.W.A.).  
Dr. Y. Gorin, local adviser to  
the Israel Committee for Aus-  
trian Reparations, to Geneva,  
where he will participate in a  
conference of the committee  
dealing with the problem of  
reparations from Austria,  
opening on Sunday, (by T.W.A.).

**TOURISTS** - save money and  
buy famous Swiss watches:  
Eterna, Marvin, Universal,  
Omega, Girard-Perregaux and  
other makes at Lydda Air-  
port. After terminating your  
passport and custom formal-  
ties and before boarding your  
plane, visit the DUTY  
FREE SHOP in the Exit  
Hall.  
(Advt.)

**GOVERNMENT-APPROVED**  
tourist shops (authorized to  
accept foreign currency)  
grossed \$715,000 during the  
first eight months of 1958,  
compared to \$120,000 during  
the corresponding period of  
last year.

**ITALIAN GOODWILL**  
GROUP STARTS HOME  
Sixteen of the 24 members  
of the Italian Goodwill Mis-  
sion headed by the Rector of  
the University of Milan, Prof.  
di Francesco, left on  
Thursday for Italy after a 10-  
day visit. The other members  
of the delegation remained  
behind for a few days.

**WEIZMANN INSTITUTE**  
GOVERNORS ARRIVE  
LYDDA AIRPORT - Six-  
teen members of the Board  
of Governors of the Weiz-  
mann Institute arrived on  
Thursday night by El Al to  
participate in the Weizmann  
Memorial Week ceremonies.  
Among the arrivals were:  
Messrs. Isaac Wolfson, Ab-  
raham Wix, his brother Mi-  
chael Wix and his son Har-  
old, the President of the Is-  
rael Bond Drive in the U.S.,  
Mr. Abraham Feinberg, and  
Mr. Theodore Reconsin.

**LAWSON TAKING WIFE**  
HOME FOR TREATMENT  
The wife of the U.S. Am-  
bassador, Mrs. Jean Lawson,  
is ill and is due to return  
to the U.S. on Sunday for spe-  
cial medical attention. The  
Ambassador is to accompany  
his wife on the trip in a  
specially equipped U.S. Air Force  
plane.

With deep regret we announce the sudden and  
untimely death of our dear  
**Mike (Michael) Buchbinder** 71  
who was taken from us at the age of 38.  
Dagmar  
Ester  
Peler  
Eng. Eugen Buchbinder  
Ruth Buchbinder  
and Ruth Kleinberg and family.  
Haifa, October 23, 1958.  
We regret to announce the death of  
**Michael Buchbinder** 71  
ENGINEER  
who has passed away suddenly at the age of 38,  
and express our deepest sympathy to the bereaved  
family.  
The Management and Workers,  
Fertilizers & Chemicals, Ltd.

# Turkish Citizen Arrested As Egyptian Intelligence Agent

**TEL AVIV.** - A 39-year-old Turkish citizen has been arrested on charges of spying for Egypt and will soon be brought to trial, Mr. Y. Nash, head of the Police Inspector General's Office and police spokesman, announced on Thursday.  
He said the suspect, Shafat Tan, has confessed to being in the pay of Egyptian intelligence agents in Turkey, who assigned him to collect information in Israel in exchange for a fee of \$1,000.  
The suspected spy is of Saudi origin, served as an officer in the Turkish army and was pensioned after being injured during military exercises. Towards the end of 1957, he visited Saudi Arabia and Egypt on business. In Egypt, he met several persons connected with the Egyptian diplomatic mission to Turkey and struck up a friendship with them. Upon return to Turkey, he continued to come into contact with Egyptian officials, among them the Press At-  
tache, Abdul Fatah Ahmed, and his Assistant, Mustafa Yilmaz.

**\$1,000 Fee**  
He was allegedly offered \$1,000 to go to Israel and collect information of security value. Ahmed explained that Tan's activities would not attract the attention of the Israeli security forces and that he would be in no danger. A code was arranged as was an address to which Tan would send the information he collected.  
Tan arrived in Israel at the beginning of September and immediately became a subject of interest to the Israeli security services, who saw a watch on his movements. It was found that he was buying atlases, military journals and other material of this type and that he had purchased a Haifa post, the redness, and other such items.

**Arrested Last Month**  
On September 19 - two weeks after his arrival - Tan was arrested by police and interrogated. At first he tried to explain away his activities, but when he saw that his movements were thoroughly known, he allegedly confessed to the whole story of his connection with Egyptian intelligence.  
A search of Tan's belongings allegedly turned up guidance material provided by his Egyptian employers as well as material of security value that he had collected in Israel. (Itim)

## Israelis to Scede From World Student Body

**Jerusalem Post Reporter**  
The Israel Students Federation will probably decide to secede from the Communist-dominated International Union of Students. The question is to be discussed at the Federation's conference next month.  
At its recent congress in Beijing, the I.U.S. chose a Gaza Arab to represent Palestine students in its central committee, reversing an earlier promise to the Federation. The Federation's delegate was returned without having been read out to the plenary.  
A Federation spokesman said that the Israeli body would continue to maintain relations with individual East European student bodies in the event it breaks with the I.U.S.  
In addition, the I.U.S. issued a pamphlet which had included Israel among a list of "repressive colonialist" countries. A protest sent by the Federation to the I.U.S. was returned without having been read out to the plenary.

## Jobs Short Everywhere - I.L.O.

**Jerusalem Post Reporter**  
**TEL AVIV.** - Steps to deal with the frightening growth of unemployment, especially in industrialized countries, would be the main point on the agenda of the International Labour Organization's Executive Committee meeting in November. Mr. A. Becker, head of the I.L.O. in Israel, was speaking at a conference sponsored by the Labour Ministry within the framework of U.N. Day.

Mr. Becker, who is a member of the I.L.O. Executive, was speaking at a conference sponsored by the Labour Ministry within the framework of U.N. Day.

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# USSR Takes First, Israel Sixteenth

**At Chess Olympics**  
The Soviet Union scored a decisive victory at the Chess Olympics which concluded in Munich on Wednesday night. Russian players accumulated 4.5 points as against the 20 points of runner-up Yugoslavia and 25.5 points of Argentina.  
The Israel team took fourth place in Division B and the number 16 spot in the total grading. Thirty-six teams participated in the meet.  
In the last round on Wednesday night, Israel drew with Hungary, which holds first place in Division B. Forth, Smolinski vs. Bilko and Pilschik vs. Honfy all ended in stalemate.

**MEMORIAL FOR KAFR KASIM VICTIMS**  
NAZARETH. - The National Front, formerly the Arab Front, is planning to hold memorial meetings in various parts of Galilee for the victims of Kfar Kasim on October 20, the second anniversary of the tragic shooting. The leaders of the Front request to participate in a joint programme proposed by the Communists or to hold a "mourning strike" as the Communists urged.

## Prison for Pair Of Pig Puffers

**TEL AVIV.** - Two young Arabs from Ramle who about two years ago stole four pigs from a privately owned pen on Thursday sentenced by District Court Judge I. Gavison to jail sentences of four years and eight months respectively.  
A three-year suspended sentence imposed on Rami al-Sadi, 25, for a previous offence, was put into effect by Judge Gavison with an additional sentence of one year for the present offence. George Abdul 20, received eight months. (Itim)

## Abattoir for Camels Opens in Beersheba

**Jerusalem Post Reporter**  
**BEERSHEBA.** - A modern slaughterhouse for camels was opened Thursday in Beersheba to serve the needs of Bedouins. It is owned by Mr. Yehoshua Ben-David, a local butcher who invested \$135,000 in the building. The slaughterhouse is the first of its kind in the country. The meat will be sold in Arab camel butcher shops in the North of the country and to sausage factories throughout the country. Sausage made with camel meat has to be marked accordingly.  
The camels will be slaughtered under veterinary supervision and the meat will be transported in special refrigerated vans. After 30 months the slaughterhouse will become the property of the Municipality.  
Though Beersheba can boast now a modern and hygienic slaughterhouse for camels, the city slaughterhouse for cattle has been deemed unfit, but the Municipality claims that no means are available to put up a new slaughterhouse.

## NEW MAGISTRATES

The President has appointed Mr. Mordecai Handelsman and Mr. Israel Gileadi to serve as Magistrates. Magistrate Handelsman will serve as Registrar of the Tel Aviv District Court while Magistrate Gileadi has been appointed Chairman of the Tel Aviv Municipal Tribunal.  
The Legal Department of the Histadrut tendered a reception on Thursday for Mr. Gileadi on his appointment as a Magistrate.

## KIRKUK OIL WELLS SAID FOURTH BIGGEST

The Iraq Petroleum Company announced on Thursday that the annual output of the Kirkuk wells had reached 220m. tons, making them the fourth biggest producers, after Texas, Venezuela and Kuwait, Baghdad Radio reported.

## MEIR

(Continued from Page 1)  
and others. She renewed warm friendships with many whom she had met at previous Assembly sessions.  
The Legal Department of the Histadrut tendered a reception on Thursday for Mr. Gileadi on his appointment as a Magistrate.

The Minister of Labour, Mr. M. Namir, who presided, spoke of the I.L.O.'s contribution in establishing standard work conditions in the world over, and mentioned that Israel had approved 18 international labour conventions.  
Other speakers were Mr. E. Ward, U.N. Technical Aid Representative; Mr. H. R. Day, Labour Ministry Deputy Director-General; Mr. E. Margalit, I.L.O. representative, and Mr. Y. Hausman, head of the Labour Division of the Manufacturers Association. In the audience were Mr. J. Haggerty, chief of USOM, and Mr. J. Parker, British Labour Attache.

# Cut-Rate Tins Offered in Haifa

**By YAAQOV FRIEDLER**  
**Jerusalem Post Reporter**  
**HAIFA.** - Haifa grocers on Thursday shot their first (peaceful) shot in their fight against the supermarket threat by organizing themselves into "super grocers."  
Banner announcements in the shops offered customers the first "super bargain," - canned tomato puree at greatly reduced prices. They are selling the tins at 400 pruta for three, instead of the regular price 250 each.

Mr. Y. Rosenbaum, Chairman of the local branch of the Grocers' Association, told The Jerusalem Post on Thursday night that they would offer special bargains of various food stuffs every week. They had established a purchasing company which would buy the goods in bulk for all the shops. The plan was to take large quantities they expect considerable reductions from the plants.  
Only first class goods would be bought and all will be sent for examination in food laboratories before they are offered for sale. The tomatoes had been approved.  
The only difficulty encountered so far was a lack of ready cash. The first order had cost them \$130,000. However, they hoped the Government would help them in their fight to remain open in spite of the supermarket and to be able to sell as cheaply, or even lower prices.  
"Very successful" sales were reported from the first day.

## New Egg Prices From 80 to 130 pr.

The official prices to go into effect Sunday for the new grades of eggs were published on Thursday by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. Grade Ginezi eggs - 80 pr.; Grade Bet (small) - 85 pr.; Grade Bet (regular) - 100 pr.; Grade Alpha - 120 pr.; Extra Special - 130 pr.  
The new prices are the same as those that were in effect until about two months ago and have been demanded for the export market. They were introduced in order to standardize grading here.

## Sapir Puts Price Problem to Workers

**Jerusalem Post Reporter**  
**HAIFA.** - "Production is rising but exports stagnate because of high prices are too high," Mr. P. Sapir, Minister of Commerce and Industry, told a meeting of Mafap members of local Works Committees on Thursday evening. He was speaking on the wage policy for the coming year.  
Mr. Sapir said that he did not want to talk for or against higher wages. But he would review the economy and leave the audience to draw their own conclusions.  
The situation was fairly serious, he declared. Production of textiles, poultry and citrus were up, more houses were being built, but exports had risen only slightly and the trade deficit of \$300m. remained.  
Stores were filled with phosphates, cement and potash, because of marketing difficulties. Farm produce was increasing but had reached the market saturation point.  
The answer to accumulating stocks was, of course, export, but our prices were too high. We had even offered to export goods on credit, but the high prices still discourage potential customers. (Trade Gap - Page VIII)

## SIMHA ASSAF SQUARE NAMED

A square in Jerusalem's Jewish quarter was named for the late Supreme Court Justice, Prof. Simha Assaf, at a ceremony held on Thursday with the participation of a large number of Jerusalem residents, including Supreme Court Justices, Municipal Councillors, and Hebrew University Academic staff. It is located at the crossroads of Radak, Molcho and Bartanra Streets.

## As from October 25, 1958

**CONCERT DANCING**  
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The cafe has been renovated  
**BORIS YAHALOMI** Band  
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**CONCERT** - afternoons, 5.30-7 p.m.  
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# Hamekasher Hit By Wildcat Strike

**Jerusalem Post Reporter**  
Two hundred hired employees of the Hamekasher cooperative initiated a wildcat strike on Thursday morning to force the re-employment of five of their number who had been fired.  
The strike led to highly erratic service during the morning hours, but by mid-morning Hamekasher, by fully mobilizing its 210 members, managed to get most of the routes functioning more or less normally.

Hamekasher believes that it can maintain almost full service on Friday by working its members overtime.  
The Jerusalem Labour Council, which did not sanction the walkout, warned the strikers that if they did not return to work they would be subject to disciplinary action.  
Of the 200 striking employees, only a handful are drivers, and few buses were laid up because of lack of hands to take the wheel. However, a large proportion are ticket collectors, and few Chausson buses, which are manned by a "member" driver and a "hired" ticket collector, could be used on Thursday.

A considerable number are garage mechanics, who have established picket lines around the garage. Hamekasher will be either forced to retire buses when minor repairs are needed, or to have such repairs done elsewhere.  
The strike broke out when Hamekasher refused to reconsider its decision to rehire the five hands which it had laid off in a seasonal reduction of staff.

## Talks Continue With Striking Teachers

**TEL AVIV.** - Representatives of the striking secondary school teachers on Thursday evening met Mr. Aharon Becker and Teachers Association leaders. Negotiations will continue today (Friday), although prospects of an immediate settlement do not seem much closer than they were when the strike broke out a fortnight ago.  
The Teachers Association, meanwhile, called on its Secretariat to complete negotiations on teachers' salary scales as soon as possible.

## Ahdut on Record For Joint Labour List

**Jerusalem Post Reporter**  
**TEL AVIV.** - A call to the Mafap and Mafap parties to join in a joint election list for the forthcoming elections to the Fourth Knesset was issued by the Central Committee of Ahdut Ha'avoda which met in Tel Aviv on Thursday night.  
The resolution added that the party would only consider participating in a joint election list with the two other parties together and not with only one. With Mafap having come out more or less ready to join Ahdut in any joint list with Mafap, it is believed that this action on the part of Ahdut is mainly for the record.

## Holland Bank Union Retrenching in Haifa

**Jerusalem Post Reporter**  
**HAIFA.** - The local branch of the Holland Bank Union is to limit its activities and to close down its Haifa branch in order to expand, it was learned on Thursday.  
The reorganization is in line with the findings of the Dutch commission which has been investigating the branch's dealings since the discovery of a \$230,000 embezzlement last month, allegedly by one of the clerks, David Hermon.

The bank is to dismiss 13 of its 52 Haifa employees, and another nine have decided to resign. All of them will get full severance pay. Agreement has been reached with the Histadrut on the dismissals, it is understood.

# Ex-Partisans Plan Campaign To Fight Nazism, Anti-Semitism

**Jerusalem Post Reporter**  
**TEL AVIV.** - Outlines of a campaign against resurgent Nazism, especially its organizational centre in Cairo, will be discussed at the conference of wartime resistance leaders which opened here on Thursday at the Gat Rimon Hotel.  
Over 30 heads of underground movements have arrived from all over Europe for the seven day convention, which will be held behind closed doors. General Y. Gerd, commander of the Belgian War-time Resistance Forces, who is President of the F.I.L.D.R. (Federation of International Liberation and Democratic Resistance), is chairman of the conference. Prof. Paride Pisanti, member of the Italian Senate, and the Greek resistance leader, General Metaxas, are among the participants.

The conference was almost called off at the last moment over the issue of the participation of German delegates, who are led by Prof. Franz Boehm, who is here as a guest of the Government. The Israel organizations (the Organisation of Partisans and Ghetto-fighters and the Nazi War Invalide Association) had strongly opposed their participation even as observers.  
Later, the Secretary of the F.I.L.D.R., M. Hubert Hallin of France, told reporters that the international body was most interested in the presence of German delegates. One of the conference's aims would be the fight against world anti-Semitism and Nazi organizations, which could be carried on best with the active assistance of veteran anti-Nazis of the calibre of Prof. Boehm, he said.  
An unfortunate situation was averted finally. It is understood, when the German delegates, who are members of the F.I.L.D.R. Executive, agreed to stay away from the conference deliberations. The delegates were delayed in Greece for some days, where an attempt was made to involve them in the Cyprus problem. Mr. Y. Yonah, one of the organizers, told reporters.  
M. Hallin expressed the regrets of M. Daniel Mayer, former French Premier, who was unable to attend the conference owing to the current election campaign in France.

## Farmers Protest Cuts In Fuel Credits

**Jerusalem Post Reporter**  
**TEL AVIV.** - An emergency meeting of the Histadrut Agricultural Centre on Thursday issued a strong protest against a proposal to cut purchases for full fuel credit to farmers for full purchases by one third.  
The fuel companies, at the suggestion of the Bank of Israel, have announced their intentions of curtailing the fuel credit to farmers for full purchases for full purchases by one third.  
In practice, this limitation is tantamount to a reduction in credit of 11.5%, which is about 55 per cent of the total revolving bank credit of the settlement purchasing organizations.  
Two years ago, an attempt to cut down the ninety-day credit period, was abandoned when the fuel companies following vigorous protests.

Some 20 settlements, farming two million dunams, were represented at the conference. It was pointed out that the fuel companies had given a solemn undertaking to that effect in Para. 25 and 26 of the Four-Powers treaty of 1953.  
Compensation must be based on full restitution on the terms of the German Federal Republic's laws, the Association stated. It recalled that the Austrian Government had given a solemn undertaking to that effect in Para. 25 and 26 of the Four-Powers treaty of 1953.

## Lake Excursion Boat Has Maiden Voyage

**TIBERIA.** - The Susta Kibbutz, Ein Gev's new Zikron excursion launch embarked on its maiden voyage across Lake Kinneret on Thursday with a group of distinguished guests aboard, including the Ambassador of Holland and Mme. Bus Backer, and the Mayor of Tiberias, Mr. M. Chabir.  
The boat crossed from Tiberias to Ein Gev, along the southern and eastern banks of the Kinneret, accompanied by a police launch and another boat of the Kinneret boating company.  
At a dinner party held in Ein Gev, the Netherlands Ambassador gave his blessings to the new boat and its crew wishing it a great many happy crossings.  
The boat was purchased by the company in Holland some months ago and was built especially to suit Kinneret conditions. Its speed is eight knots and it can take 100 passengers.

## 2-Year-Old Drowns

**ACRE.** - A two-year-old boy fell off the quai into the sea and drowned Wednesday. The body of the boy, Amer Mohammed Praj, of the Old City, was found by fishermen. (Itim)

# Cables in Brief

**OPAL.** - A 60-ton opal, the largest in existence, arrived in New York by ship on Tuesday from Australia where it was found recently by aborigines in an abandoned mine. It is worth \$175,000 and was unloaded at a Hudson River pier from the U.S. Lines freighter, Pioneer Gem.  
**AMOK.** - An Italian who ran amok in Johannesburg on Wednesday shot his wife, her ex-husband and his two young stepdaughters and then he tried to set fire to his house before killing himself.

## SPANISH TO HEAR CASALS PLAY TODAY

**UNITED NATIONS (Reuter).** - Pablo Casals, the world famous Spanish cellist who for years refused to play publicly as a protest against the present Spanish regime, will have Spain among his 70-nation audience when he performs in Friday's U.N. Day concert in the General Assembly Auditorium.  
A recording of the concert, his first in America for 10 years, will be sent to Spain for rebroadcast. It was announced here.

## Klausner Seriously Ill in Tel Aviv

**Jerusalem Post Reporter**  
**TEL AVIV.** - No change was reported in the condition of Prof. Joseph Klausner on Thursday night.  
The 84-year-old scholar was admitted into the Tel Aviv Municipal Hospital on Wednesday suffering from a serious complication in his vascular system and from partial paralysis of his right side.

Prof. Klausner was removed from Hadassah Hospital in Jerusalem a fortnight ago after having been hospitalized for two months with pneumonia.

## ORCHESTRA

Special Concert with **ZINO FRANCESCATI** Conductor: **ALFRED WALLENSTEIN** JERUSALEM WEDNESDAY, Oct. 29 Binyanei Ha'oma at 8.30 p.m.

**POPULAR PRICES**  
Programme: **BEETHOVEN: Violin Concerto.** Solo Violin: **ERIKS: Violin Concerto.** Sale of Tickets starts TODAY, October 24 at Cabana's Ticket Agency (Zion Square). Prices: 12, 500-115.

Special Concert with **ZINO FRANCESCATI** TEL AVIV - TOMORROW, Oct. 25 Mann Auditorium, at 8.30 p.m. SOLD OUT

## No. 79,467 Wins Top Mifal Hapayis Prize

**TEL AVIV.** - Ticket holder No. 79,467 won \$130,000 in the Mifal Hapayis drawing held here on Thursday afternoon. \$110,000 was drawn by No. 287,266, while five tickets - Nos. 235,132, 47,483, 113,058, 281,475 and 279,885 - won \$11,000. The consolation prizes of \$120 were won by tickets ending in the numbers 897, 314; of \$120 to those ending in 606, 282, 440 and 135; and of \$120 by tickets ending in the numbers 1, 8 and 9.  
In the supplementary drawing, \$110,000 was won by ticket No. 611,606.

## KEREN HAYESOD UNITED ISRAEL APPEAL

together with the **ISRAEL OFFICE, BRITISH ZIONIST FEDERATION** and the **ASSOCIATION OF AMERICANS & CANADIANS IN ISRAEL** invite English-speaking Tourists to an **Afternoon Tea** on Sunday, October 26, at 4.30 p.m. at the Keren Hayesod Hall, 53a Rehov Hayarkon, Tel Aviv, when **Questions on Israel** will be answered by **ARTHUR SAUL SUPER**, Assistant Editor of "The Jerusalem Post."

**THE PROVOCATIVE NOVEL of FRANCOISE SAGAN**  
becomes an exciting picture  
  
She was 19....  
He was married....  
but she looked at him with  
**a Certain Smile**  
Rosano Brazzi  
Christine Carere  
Beginning Friday  
Adults only!  
**TEL AVIV Cinema**  
On Sat. and Sun. night  
On the occasion of its FIRST ANNIVERSARY, the "TEL AVIV" CINEMA will present every lady in the audience with a gift of ALPA cosmetics.











## Warmth and Beauty Emphasized In New Winter Collection

As an indication of what winter means in the city of Jerusalem, it might be noted that the Capital's leading department store prominently displays hot water bottles as an integral part of its fall show windows.

So that when a fashion show is held, Jerusalem ladies hope to see beauty attended by warmth and comfort. We are happy to report that these factors are happily combined in many of the clothes shown by Revell at the WIZO-sponsored fashion show held at the King David Hotel on Tuesday afternoon.

Before getting down to particulars, let it be said that the general trend in both coats and suits is an easy, casual, straightforward line. Shoulders are seamless, following the natural shoulder line. Deeply cut dolman sleeves are often pushed up to three-quarter length. Rough tresses and boucles predominate in both coats and suits (used also in some dresses). The pockets are deep and roomy, and the collars huge. Suits are cut in one of two lines — short boxy jackets, or long "seven-eighths" fingertip jackets. Skirts are universally slim, with a kick pleat allowing greater freedom of movement at the hem.

Favoured colours this year with Revell are lavender (used both in roughly textured material as well as smooth jersey dresses) and black.

One favourite coat in this collection is made of black velvet, with a soft brown fur collar framing the face. A tiny bow is a focal point of interest half way down the back of the coat. The garment tapers slightly towards the hem — a line that is, by the way, used successfully in a number of other costumes.

Collars of brown and grey fur are used on tweed coats and suits.

For several years now, raincoats have been designed as pretty fashion items in their own right and the Revell collection, styled by Matzkin, has some outstanding items. The classic beige waterproof cotton emerges here in a wide flaring coat with a smocked back. The collars and cuffs are of ribbed cotton. Tiny silver coin buttons close the coat from back to hem. (A belt comes with, but we prefer it loose). Another item worthy of special mention is a brown cot-



The cumberbund adds the Empire look to Revell's black taffeta afternoon frock. Bebe Spitzer's pouff hat makes the outfit striking. On the left is a young-looking plaid wool all-purpose frock with an outside pompos on the stocking cap.

ton (waterproof, naturally) print, sporting a brown velvet Chesterfield collar, tiny velvet buttons and a wide, wide flare.

Most of these anti-rain garments are entirely able to hold their own as afternoon coats under broad sunlight.

Now to the dresses. Revell offers some "basic" dresses that will pay their way in long service and eternally good lines. A beige "Empire-belt" dress, of heavy creamy wool is one of these. Another is a simple black wool, with one sharply pleated panel at the side and a tiny set-in collar.

An Aled jersey in navy blue has a rounded neck, short sleeves, slim skirt and two panels pulling the waist in. It's a beauty, but this one is only for the slim of torso. Another Aled creation uses la-

## High Hat

NOT a single woman at Trude's hat show, held at her salon in Rehov Ahad Ha'am, Tel Aviv, this week, was wearing a hat. But by the end everyone was flocking to try them on — bowlers, berets, "flowerpot" cloches, Cosacks, most of them with a season's high-crowned look.

This dramatic shape that adds inches — and surprisingly suits tall girls better than short ones — is just right with the fashionable, slightly bulky, suit and overcoats, Trude herself told me.

The beret-cum-touque was a favourite; this softly moulded shape was most effective in the browns and subtle greens, in melange or on a fur felt with a new "alky, strokeable" finish.

But the high crown really came into its own in simple black or white — like the high Cosack shape in white duchesse satin beautifully handworked in a ripple design. Or the true, slightly indented above the brim, Dior shape in silky black and very very high. Contrasting materials — velvet and satin — gave drama, this time in a tall black cloche.

Frothy evening hats in tulle, velvet or feathers, in coral, lilac, or sea blue, had their place. The show closed with a charmingly fantastic peacock hat, a skull cap of bright feathers.

But the high hat, uncluttered and refreshingly free of fussy decoration, has scored its first success in Tel Aviv, bringing with it, as Trude says, "memories of 1920" — with a very contemporary spice.

By Diana Lerner

**MASKIT'S** autumn and winter models, exhibited before a U.F.A. mission made up of some fashion-conscious Americans, excited interest that resulted in several hundred dollars worth of on-the-spot business. The showing took place last week at Maskit's new Tel Aviv shop in Rehov Frishman.

This year's Maskit offerings show a selection of smartly turned out fashions that prove that craftsmen trained in Aden, Baghdad and Casablanca have been turned by designers Fini Leitersdorf and her successor Bathsheba Sykin in the direction of New York, Paris and 1959. Sporting the new look, these town-and-country type ensembles are enhanced by splendid colours. Mishmar Ha'emek woven fabrics go well in black sets as in slim, long lined dresses.

Shown to great effect was the handwoven *Atafat* (The Bat) dress (illustration 2). Cut in one piece, it is embroidered around the neck with "Yemenite bells". From the waist down it falls into a sheath. A gold-embroidered belt accentuates the contrast between the blouse and skirt which falls in pleats at the side and the sheath skirt. A Princess-style dress with the Empire influence (illustration 3) was warmly received.

Gold Yemenite embroidery trimmed the bateau-shaped neck, gathered bodice and sleeves. The belt forms an inverted U high at the waist and the same embroidery as at the neck. It lies at the back of handwoven wool, it comes in Beduin black or desert beige. The Maskit toga dress, which comes in several high-spirited shades — including forest green and purple — was also popular.

Sleeveless, the long straight skirt is trimmed with gold embroidery around the neck and along the slit seams.

An olive green golf-neck sweater reaching up from a turtleneck (illustration 4) with set-in wool sleeves hugging the wrists made a charming

combination with champagne coats. The tunic is simple, reaching low with large patch pockets.

Outstanding also in the sports items was a casual red and white striped jacket (illustration 5) folded in a criss-cross across the front and scooping into a low V neck back and front. Unlined, with Yemenite embroidered kimono sleeves and long slits at the sides, it has matching slacks of white wool, tapering subtly into slits at the ankle.

In winter wear, the accent was on leather coats ranging in price from IL20 to IL45 and suede suits and jackets. Resplendent in reds, greens, yellows and mocca, these three-quarter and full-length coats and jackets are as suitable for New York as Tel Aviv, Jerusalem and Haifa.

Outstanding were an emerald green antelope coat with a green slung belt of three parts hanging below the waist, and one of cherry red with neat stitching round and round several inches below the waist. The low seam and slit rear added to the long-waisted look. The low seamed Raglan sleeve was cut 10 cms. from the top and had stitching that matched the patch pockets. In pure wool was the handwoven plaid box coat with two intricately designed copper buttons at the pilgrim collar and the waist, and angled welt pockets at the sides.

## Maskit Village Craftsmen Turn Out High, Smart Styles



The election took place in London last Monday of the beauty queen "Miss World" and here is the winner — Penelope Coelen ("Miss South Africa"). Second was Claudine Oger ("Miss France") and third was Vinnie Ingemann ("Miss Denmark"). Express Photo

sticking some adhesive tape, larger than the slit, on the under side of the coat. If done carefully, it will not show.

**Drying your Coat:** When coming in from the rain, do not hang your raincoat near a hot stove or over a hot boiler. The best place is on a hanger slipped over the shower pipe in your bathroom, so that the drips fall into the bath or into the shower area. Do not hang the raincoat away until you are sure that it is thoroughly dry.

If your rubber raincoat is beyond repair, here are some things you can easily make with it: a washing-up apron; a wet job; a sponge bag and a hold-all for bathing articles; a cot sheet.

**UMBRELLAS:** After being out in the rain, an umbrella (if you are courageous enough to use one in Israel) should be left open, handle end downwards, to dry thoroughly. Don't attempt to brush or sponge off any mud splashes until the umbrella is dry. If the mud stains don't come off easily, dip a rag in methylated spirits and rub over them with care. They should quickly disappear.

**Repairs:** Some repairs to your umbrella can be done at home. Sometimes the thread which attaches the tip of the umbrella to the rib breaks off. This can be easily repaired with a needle and thread. As pull at this point is considerable, it is advisable to take a number of firm stitches through the cover before passing the needle through the eye hole at the end of the rib. A ferule that has become loose can be refixed with strong glue. Small slits in the cover should be patched with matching material. Pull the slit together with a few threads, tack the material to the inside of the cover. Sew neatly and trim away edges. Finish off by sewing the slit to the patch. No one will ever know!

**RUBBER RAINCOATS:** This can be successfully cleaned at home by — small (a) Going over it with a nailbrush and warm soapy water. When finished, each part should be rinsed out with a clean cloth wrung out with fresh warm water. On no account try to wring the garment in any way. Put it on a coat hanger and hang it to dry in the open air, not somewhere where it can drip until dry.

(b) Pour vinegar into a dish; lay the raincoat on a table, and using a soft rag or sponge, dip into the vinegar and rub the soiled parts quite lightly. Change the rag as it becomes soiled.

(c) This was grandmother's standby: cut a raw potato in half and rub it well on the soiled spots.

**Proofed Raincoats:** Proofed gabardine, oiled silk, nylon or plastic raincoats can be treated at home by these methods, especially at the collar where they soil quickly. If attended to frequently you can keep your raincoat looking fresh and new all the time. However, if the coat is badly soiled, it is more advisable to have it regularly cleaned by a professional, otherwise you might reduce the water-repelling properties in your garment.

**Fix the Rip:** A ripped raincoat can be mended by

combination with champagne coats. The tunic is simple, reaching low with large patch pockets.

Outstanding also in the sports items was a casual red and white striped jacket (illustration 5) folded in a criss-cross across the front and scooping into a low V neck back and front. Unlined, with Yemenite embroidered kimono sleeves and long slits at the sides, it has matching slacks of white wool, tapering subtly into slits at the ankle.

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## Feathers Can Be Fascinating

**Jerusalem Post Reporter**

Tucked away in a low-ceilinged cellar in an obscure corner of the Nahlat Shiva quarter is what is probably the most fantastic looking machine in all Jerusalem.

Through this machine, which steadily loses money for its owners, have passed the contents of most of the feather quilts in the capital. It is a good-will machine, or rather, as its owners, Gans and Bedding, prefer to call it, a "public service" machine. It cleans feathers.

The small workshop is run by Mr. Paul Kobler who has plied his trade as a feather expert for the past 40 years, first in Vienna, and then here when Gans Bedding became a permanent Jerusalem feature in 1938.

There is an art in cleaning goose- or duck-down. First the machine beats out the crude dust which is created by the friction of feather against feather and the drying out of the feathers; then the fine dust is removed in a second process; next the feathers are heated so they expand and become more fluffy. Sterilization with hot steam follows, and finally the feathers are dried and fluffed out.

As a firm, Gans has departed from the pure Viennese style of bedding and furniture and suited its styling more and more to Israel taste. For example, most Israeli bedrooms also serve as living rooms. This means stockpiling colourful bedspreads, camouflage beds as sofas in the day time.

Incanting rhythmic instructions, Miss Riskin, a "Yogini" for 20 years, led exercises designed to strengthen back and stomach muscles and the liver. Starters from the back position of sitting crossed-legged, these included lying back, swinging the legs over the head to touch the floor, and a controlled return, more difficult than it looks.

Of special interest to people who have to be on their feet most of the day was a poised stance, head and shoulders on the floor, and legs stretched upwards in the air.

All exercises began with an injunction to breathe in deeply, and all involved total mental concentration.

**Chess**

PROBLEM No. 1191  
J. Coppens

White mates in two

New York 1957  
Game No. 754

1.e4 e5 2.d4 d5 3.Kf2 Kf6 4.f3 f6 5.g4 g5 6.h4 h5 7.g5 f6 8.g6 f7 9.g7 f8 10.g8 f9 11.g9 f10 12.g10 f11 13.g11 f12 14.g12 f13 15.g13 f14 16.g14 f15 17.g15 f16 18.g16 f17 19.g17 f18 20.g18 f19 21.g19 f20 22.g20 f21 23.g21 f22 24.g22 f23 25.g23 f24 26.g24 f25 27.g25 f26 28.g26 f27 29.g27 f28 30.g28 f29 31.g29 f30 32.g30 f31 33.g31 f32 34.g32 f33 35.g33 f34 36.g34 f35 37.g35 f36 38.g36 f37 39.g37 f38 40.g38 f39 41.g39 f40 42.g40 f41 43.g41 f42 44.g42 f43 45.g43 f44 46.g44 f45 47.g45 f46 48.g46 f47 49.g47 f48 50.g48 f49 51.g49 f50 52.g50 f51 53.g51 f52 54.g52 f53 55.g53 f54 56.g54 f55 57.g55 f56 58.g56 f57 59.g57 f58 60.g58 f59 61.g59 f60 62.g60 f61 63.g61 f62 64.g62 f63 65.g63 f64 66.g64 f65 67.g65 f66 68.g66 f67 69.g67 f68 70.g68 f69 71.g69 f70 72.g70 f71 73.g71 f72 74.g72 f73 75.g73 f74 76.g74 f75 77.g75 f76 78.g76 f77 79.g77 f78 80.g78 f79 81.g79 f80 82.g80 f81 83.g81 f82 84.g82 f83 85.g83 f84 86.g84 f85 87.g85 f86 88.g86 f87 89.g87 f88 90.g88 f89 91.g89 f90 92.g90 f91 93.g91 f92 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# Going Back To The Dummy

By Benjamin Spock

A subject of embarrassment to many parents the use, and abuse, of the dummy, is discussed in this final extract from the revised "Baby and Child Care."

IN former times dummies were used freely for colic and fretfulness. But in the first half of the 20th century, when so much emphasis was put on cleanliness and proper habits, they came to be frowned on as unhygienic and disgusting.

In the past few years they have returned to favour with some parents and some doctors for use in treating colic or preventing thumb-sucking. Other doctors and parents still disapprove quite strongly.

It has been observed by parents and doctors that very few babies who have used dummies in their early months ever turn to thumb-sucking. On the other hand, a fair proportion of the dummy babies continue to want the dummy until they are one to two years old, and a few until three years old.

**Thumb-Sucking**  
Some parents feel this is an unattractive as thumb-sucking, or even worse. This is a matter of personal opinion. However, thumb-sucking has some distinct advantages over thumb-sucking.

A great majority of the babies who regularly suck their thumbs or fingers at three months of age are still doing so at one and two and three years. It is between three and six years of age that most of them gradually stop. A few go on past six.

In contrast, about half the babies who were on dummies in the first six months give them up between three and six months of age, and most of the rest give them up by one or two years. This is a big difference.

Another advantage is that dummy-sucking is much less likely to push the teeth out of position than thumb-sucking.

**Very Modern**  
But if you are disgusted by the appearance of a dummy in a baby's or child's mouth, you'd better not use one; it wouldn't be good for you or for your feelings.

If you feel that your baby needs a dummy and are worried only about what the neighbours or relatives will say, tell the neighbours that this is a very modern practice (or tell them that this is your baby).

How to use a dummy. If you are using a dummy naturally for colic, you naturally use it most during the hours when the baby is suffering from the discomfort. In a great majority, the colic is over by three months of age.

How would you use the dummy to prevent thumb-sucking? In the first place, many babies—perhaps 50 per cent—never turn to thumb-suck at all or do it only occasionally and for brief periods. In these, there is nothing to prevent and no need to get involved with the dummy.

Use oatmeal not only as a breakfast cereal, but in dozens of other ways. A few tablespoons of the flakes will give body, flavour and added nutrition to any kind of soup, and it takes only a few minutes of cooking. Mix raw rolled oats, instead of bread, with chopped meat to stretch the ration; the cere-

dummy (unless there is colic).

**Start Early**  
On the other hand, you have to decide, not on the basis of what a baby is actually accomplishing, but from what he is trying to do.

If he tries after meals to get his thumb in his mouth and sucks eagerly when he succeeds, then there is good reason to consider the dummy.

What age to start? If a baby becomes used to his thumb over a period of weeks or months, the chances are that he will refuse the dummy. He has learned to enjoy not only the sensations in his mouth, but the sensations in his thumb. So if you are going to use a dummy start it in the first few weeks of life.

What times of day? The logical time to offer a dummy is whenever the baby is searching around with his mouth and trying to suck on thumb, fingers, wrist, clothing, or anything else he can reach. The idea is to give it to him not as little as possible, but as much as he can use it in the first three months, so that he will be satisfied and give it up as soon as he can.

When does the baby give up the dummy? Many mothers who have tried dummies report that between three and



six months of age their baby has shown a decreasing desire to suck the dummy. Some of these infants have even come to the point of spitting out the dummy and refusing to take it again.

When the baby's interest has lessened a great deal, mothers report no difficulty or unhappiness when they remove the dummy for good.

I'd advise parents who see lack of interest at three or four or five months to take advantage of it and get rid of the dummy if the baby is willing. I don't mean that I'd try to dispose of it the first day a baby cuts down his use of it. He couldn't outgrow his need that fast. But I'd follow his lead closely and begin cutting it gradually, first at one and then at another time of day when he sucks it least.

If I found that I was going too fast for him or that he had off days when he was looking for it anxiously, I wouldn't be afraid to give it to him for a day or so. On the other hand, I wouldn't

be so hesitant that I failed to take full advantage of his readiness.

**Precautions**  
If your baby is clinging to the dummy, should you insist that he give it up? I think it is unwise to take it away forcibly, to refuse to give it to him, or to pretend that it is lost when he's begging for it. I wouldn't nag and tease him about it. In other words, it's fine to help him outgrow it, a mistake to make him miserable by taking it away.

**Precautions with the dummy.** If, when he's older, it's going to embarrass you to take him out in public with a dummy, you may be able to accustom him to the start to going without it when away from home.

If your baby has already become dependent on a dummy through the night, but keeps losing it in his sleep, you can probably help him over this hump by putting two or three in his cot so that he is more likely to find one by himself.

In any case have several dummies in the house so that the baby and you won't be frantic if one gets lost or broken.

**Dangerous**  
There is another precaution that you ought to take. When a baby has a few teeth, he can pull the test of his throat and make him choke. These pieces may be swallowed the wrong way.

So buy new dummies when the old ones become at all weak or crumbly. Some dummies are too long in the test for a new-born baby.

They hit against the back of his throat and make him choke. If so, try to find shorter ones.

Taken from the new, revised and enlarged edition of "Baby and Child Care," just published (The Bodley Head, Ltd.).

## Hoopa Hoopa

**REPLACING** Davy Crockett as America's national craze is the hoop, a plastic wheel which can be rolled, pushed, jumped through and spun. Invented in Australia, the game was introduced into the U.S. last May and now an estimated 20 million American families are spinning hoops as their favourite sport. Ten factories are working at full speed to produce these hoops, one of them making as many as 10,000 daily. Because it calls for a swaying movement of the body very much in the style of a Hula dance, its trade name is hoop-hoola. Swung around the hips, it is said to reduce the curves more effectively than a massage. The average

hoop, circumference approximately 36 in., is made of hard plastic material covered by brightly coloured polyethylene. A number of popular tunes have already been written about the hoop. Time magazine reports that during the election campaign for Governor of New York, Averell Harriman and Rockefeller both had to demonstrate their hoop skill to the electorate.

The hoop has now found its way to Israel. Manufactured by an American in Ramat Gan, it is available at the Tel Aviv supermarket. Its trade name here: Galzal Superhoop.

## Take a Tin of Oat Flakes

By Molly Bar-Devid

IN Northern Saskatchewan, where I was born and bred among Scottish immigrants, "rolled oats" was called "oatmeal" and it was purchased in bags of ten kilos which lasted a household for about a full week.

One of the many brands was "Quaker Oats" the name now given as a derivative in Israel. Anyway, here we manufacture as fine a product as the best anywhere.

Oatmeal is one of our finest cereal foods and a health food that's tops for Baby, growing children, Grandpa, and active adults. With autumn here and winter not far ahead, oatmeal season has arrived.

Use oatmeal not only as a breakfast cereal, but in dozens of other ways. A few tablespoons of the flakes will give body, flavour and added nutrition to any kind of soup, and it takes only a few minutes of cooking. Mix raw rolled oats, instead of bread, with chopped meat to stretch the ration; the cere-

al adds a delicious nutty flavour, keeps the texture good, adds proteins as well as carbohydrates, to a meat loaf or meat patties. Put it into pebble fish; it will bind together the particles of such non-glutinous fish as cod or haddock, and you will require less eggs to do the job. Use rolled oats in place of breadcrumbs for frying many foods, or to top a casserole for an au-gratin dish. Stuff a chicken with raw rolled oats, giblets, fat and dried onions and herbs. My Scottish friends stuffed a sheep's stomach with it, with liver and onions and called it "Haggis." And besides these uses in endless ways, improving taste, enriching a diet, there are dozens of wonderful recipes, from breakfast dishes to banquet cakes, made of rolled oats. Here are just a few, to point the way to many more which you'll learn as you go along: But first — one more hint. There are dozens of ways of using left-over cooked oatmeal (unless your dog, like ours, comes sniffing up to the pot, begging for his share too). Slice left-over cereal and warm it up on a buttered frying pan and serve with cheese sauce or tomato sauce. Or serve the slices as a side dish with fish or eggs or what-you-will. You can also put diced cereal in soup as you would dumplings. Or use the cooked oatmeal in making griddle cakes in place of the flour.

**Breakfast Cereal**  
1 cup rolled oats, 2 cups boiling water, 1 tsp. salt. Add salt to boiling water and gradually add the rolled

oats, stirring constantly. Cook for three to five minutes. Serve this as is, with a lump of butter, or sugar to taste and add milk or sweet cream. Some like berries or jam added too. A wonderful dish to start the day off for children going to school.

**Steamed Date Pudding**  
200 grams chopped dates, 1 cup rolled oats, 2 eggs, 1 cup honey or jam, 1 cup water, 1/2 tsp. soda, 1/2 tsp. salt, 1/2 lemon juice.

Mix all together and pour into buttered mould and steam for about three hours. Can also be made in the top of a double boiler. If you have neither, put the pudding into a tin that can be closed tightly, and steam in a pot of boiling water (the water should not go over the top of the pudding vessel).

**Scotch Broth**  
2 cubes Pot. Soup, 1 cup leeks or onions, sliced, 1/2 cup carrots, 1/2 cup turnips, mutton or bones, 2 litres cold water, 1 cup rolled oats, 1 tsp. chopped parsley, 2 tsp. salt, 1/2 tsp. pepper.

Put mutton in pot and add cold water. Cook until tender and remove meat. Add vegetables and seasoning and crushed cubes of Pot. Soup and cook until all the vegetables are soft. Slowly add the rolled oats and cook five minutes more. Keep the amount of water adding if necessary) to about two litres.

**Mattimony Cake**  
Dough: 1 1/2 cups flour, 1 tsp. baking soda, 1 tsp. salt, 2 1/2 cups rolled oats, 1 1/2 cups sugar (brown preferred), 1 cup margarine (melted), 1 cup raisins (optional).  
Filling: 100 grams figs or dates or other dried fruits, 1/2 cup sugar, 1 cup water, 2 tsp. lemon juice, pinch of salt.

For dough combine flour, soda, salt, nuts, oats, sugar. Add melted margarine and mix well. Press half of dough very firmly into baking dish. Spread with filling, cover with rest of dough. Put down and bake for about half an hour at 350°F. Cool in pan. To make filling, simmer together all ingredients, stirring often, until thick. Cool.

**OSEM Seasoning**  
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Also try these Vita Soups:

Chicken, Chicken Noodle, Beef, Beef Noodle, Vegetable, Mushroom, Asparagus, Fruit



Chinese mothers take part in a four-event athletics contest in the Shuang province. Here they are seen in the grass pushing a race of 50 metres. Western mothers will note the style of the bamboo prams.

## Diary of a Housewife

By Hadassah Bat Haim

AN elegant friend of mine who lives not in a house but a villa, tells me that an advanced few of her circle are trying to "live graciously" in accordance with a fashion now spreading through the higher social spheres in England and the U.S. She asks me if this art of living has penetrated as far as Nahariya.

And what I intend to do about it. I protest that I live as graciously as circumstances will permit. We change the plastic cloth for a white one or a Shabbat, and I am forever nagging the children to keep their belongings out of the living room. Actually my personal notion of gracious living is to read with my meals and never wash up but I do not mention this as it seems sordid.

She says she doesn't mean anything like that. Don't I know that top society hostesses provide — for instance — specially shaped hot water bottles to rest one's feet on during dinner, and serve the food on sequin-topped tables.

I point out that as we do not live in stately but draughty palaces foot warmers are hardly necessary — maybe ice packs — and that I do not think that covering my battered dining table in sequins would be any improvement.

She says I don't have to be so literal. There are lots of charming ideas to improve one's living. What about — as she is thinking of doing — covering the door handles with scraps of velvet to make them soft and delightful to touch? This may be alright for people in her house who have clean, fragrant and tender hands, but in our house the handles frequently have to be scraped clean of jam or fish scales or car oil, so the velvet would probably be rather shabby after a day or two.

Not to mention the fact that the walls in coloured chintz, dyeing the flowers to match my mood or installing a glass floor lighted from beneath.

COULD think of one or two additional ideas which I would help me towards a more gracious life, such as a robot behind each door geared to close it when someone leaves the room, a foam-rubber-padded sling to deaden the impact of my son's entrance into the house, and a sound proof helmet for me to wear when reading or writing.

FRIEND says crossly that my point of view at all. Anyone would think I didn't want to live graciously. She slides into her two-tone perfume-spraying car and drives away leaving my son at the bottom of the drive. He greets her cordially dressed in nothing but a pair of ragged paint-stained trousers and driving away leaving my son at the bottom of the drive. He greets her cordially dressed in nothing but a pair of ragged paint-stained trousers and driving away leaving my son at the bottom of the drive.

**Oatmeal Muffins**  
1 cup sifted flour, 1 cup rolled oats, 1/2 tsp. salt, 2 eggs, 1 cup milk, 1/2 cup melted margarine.

Mix together flour, rolled oats, baking powder, salt and sugar. Combine egg, milk and margarine. Add to the dry ingredients all at once, stirring until just moistened. Fill muffin tins (or a cake tin) — and later cut into squares) two-thirds full. Bake in a hot oven (400°F) for about 20 minutes. Wonderful hot fine cool too.

**Oatmeal Jumbles**  
These are soft, thick delicious tea-cakes.  
1 1/2 cups sifted flour, 1/2 tsp. baking soda, 1 cup soft margarine, 1 cup brown sugar (brown is best), 1 tsp. salt, 1/2 tsp. cinnamon, dash of cloves, 1 cup lemons, 2 eggs, 1 1/2 cups rolled oats, 1 cup raisins, 1/2 cup peanuts and raisins mixed.

Heat oven to 375°F. Mix together flour, soda, sugar, salt, cinnamon, cloves, oats, raisins, peanuts and raisins. Add margarine, lemons, eggs, oats, and brown sugar. Mix together vigorously. Drop from teaspoon on to greased baking sheet and bake for 10 to 15 minutes.

**Oatmeal Refrigerator Cookies**  
1 cup plus 2 tbsp. cold butter, 1/2 cup baking soda, 1/2 cup soft margarine, 1 cup sugar (half of it brown sugar if possible), 1 egg, 2 tsp. ground lemon rind, 1/2 cup honey, 1/2 cup vanilla, 1 1/2 cups rice rolled oats.

Sift together flour, soda and salt. Thoroughly mix margarine, sugar, egg, rind, honey. Combine the two mixtures, then add the rolled oats. Press and mold into two rolls. Wrap in waxed paper and chill for several hours in the refrigerator. This dough will keep for weeks in the refrigerator and whenever you want a fresh batch all you have to do is cut off slices 1/2 inch thick, place on ungreased cookie sheet and bake in a very hot oven for about 10 minutes until light brown.

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## Faith and Royal Jelly

By Dr. Arthur Michaels

THE basis of the doctor-patient relationship is faith. The patient believes that the doctor is competent (what-ever he may say about him) and has faith in his desire and ability to help. Some of the ill brought to the physician are infections and yield to antibiotics, some are chronic diseases and yield to specific remedies; many commonplace diseases, however, are compounded of different mixtures of physical and mental aspects. The sorting out of such complaints, the weight to be given to each factor and the approach to treatment are often difficult problems demanding long consultations and intimate knowledge of the patient. Correct treatment may not be easy for the family physician; it is well-nigh impossible for the clinic doctor. Frequently, the conscientious doctor is faced with his inability to prescribe "what the patient really needs, not medicine, but faith."

And so we get to vitamins. The good doctor reckons that these poor patients are malnourished anyway, so that vitamins won't do them any harm, especially as he can't cure them in any case. The bad doctor, beyond the stage of such rationalization, hands out "strength injections" with complete abandon. Of course, by faith, some patients are healed. Some are even helped by injections of pure water, which is really a substitute for the mild psychotherapy that the physician has no time to give.

To give a blatant example of this, thousands of patients regularly receive injections of Vitamin B-12. This vitamin is required treatment in certain cases of pernicious anaemia and is effective. Ninety-nine per cent of anaemia in Israel, however, is nutritional in origin, that is, it derives from a shortage of iron or protein or both in the diet. Infections of this red fluid, however, wrong the psychological effect, do nothing to cure the anaemia; the only thing that can be said for the vitamin is that it is a waste.

The faith, credulity and hope of the public is not exploited by doctors only. The drug houses make a good living out of this. It is a real pill, containing cream, antibiotic, vitamins and conditioning powders, all hole to satisfy the search after miracle drugs for impalpable as well as for more obvious reasons. The latest addition is the "Royal Jelly" of the queen bee. This food, no doubt, good for queen bees, was introduced to the female public in the form of "rejuvenating" face creams. Recent publicity aims at suggesting that it is able of value in promoting longevity and combating fatigue and ageing. These "contingents" will be noted, are precisely those which have a large element of nervous in their makeup, and so the preparation should sell. You can fool some of the people, all of the time.

My apologies, Madam!

We regret that you were not able to obtain "OR" by mail known washing powder. At your grocer's.

"OR" has conquered the heart of many an Israel housewife, and the quantities of material at our disposal have made it difficult to satisfy the constantly growing demand.

Sufficient quantities of raw materials have now been secured, once more enabling you to enjoy an easy washday with "OR", the universal washing powder.

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## Economic News from Abroad

### World Paper Shortage

Unless pulpwood resources and paper factories are expanded at a much faster rate than hitherto, the world is going to face a paper shortage, according to a report published by FAO experts. World consumption of paper and paper products is increasing at an annual rate of four to six per cent, and is therefore expected to double within less than 20 years. Bigger pulpwood fellings can, however, only be achieved at a higher cost than today, and Europe's demand for industrial raw materials is increasing so rapidly that it is unlikely to continue supplies to other regions at the present rate. The U.S. is still a deficit nation in paper and pulp and will not be able to supply its own needs. Japan and China have been rapidly expanding output of late but lack sufficient forest resources. In South America and in Africa progress is hindered by lack of capital. Russia has the greatest untapped resources of coniferous wood, but does not

## THE JERUSALEM POST

Friday, October 24, 1958

As is usual in international quarrels, the public has been left in the dark about the background of the recent bickering between the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. over the housing of Jewish refugees.

The Labour Ministry's Housing Division. We might therefore easily get the impression that the housing problem is the extent and speed of new investment in public housing now that immigration from Eastern Europe has suddenly increased. But though this problem has doubtless been broached, and will yet have to be dealt with extensively, it is not the main one, and public attention should not overlook some other, basic points.

The first is that the conflict came out into the open because public housing plans had to be trimmed. Tenders have been cancelled and building interrupted, particularly in development areas, although the Treasury has admittedly lived up to the budget. Whether or not additional building schemes should be implemented is therefore irrelevant for building activity has apparently already exceeded the volume that had been planned, thus exhausting budgetary allocations prematurely.

In practice, matters must of course have been more complicated, for public housing is financed by a number of sources, of which the Development Budget is the main one but not the only one. In the last financial year, for instance, the original allocation for housing was IL28m, to which another IL24m were added from the Supplementary Budget, but the Jewish Agency also supplied IL24m, and the total investment included interim financing by building contractors (for short and medium terms), payments from import remittances, etc., although part of these funds had to be used for repaying past liabilities.

Moreover, both the building and the financing operations comprise various schemes, spread over several years and dealt with separately but in practice more or less interchangeable. There is a wide scope for financial juggling. Then there is the fact that the stocks of some building materials are financed by extra-budgetary funds, while auxiliary development expenditure is carried out by local authorities. But obviously the mobilization of these resources for speeding up housing activity can go only as far as the total volume of building keeps on expanding and the Treasury is ready to foot the bill in the end. For the current year, however, public housing work is to be reduced by about 20 per cent and it could therefore easily have been foreseen that financial resources would soon give out.

The ironical — or should one say cynical? — feature of the present situation is, however, that building activity is to be cut in rural and development areas but will proceed according to schedule in the older urban areas, for here most of it is linked up with the Savings for Housing Scheme, which imposes definite terms and time-tables while no similar obligations exist in respect of other sectors. In several cases the decision to adopt such a course may also have been prompted by the existence of blocks of empty flats apparently built too soon. But there is no doubt that in this respect planning has been faulty and that the new trend runs counter to the basic policy of population dispersal.

Moreover, it is rather doubtful whether the jerky policy of alternating ups and downs has been beneficial for building workers and contractors, who would certainly prefer a more stable course of employment. Under the present system, orders are placed and buildings commenced so unevenly over the year that seasonal pockets of unemployment develop, even when no financing troubles occur.

Another point due for study is better dovetailing of public and private building activity. While the former now requires expansion, the latter has experienced a slump as a result of keen competition and reduced demand. To be sure, expensive urban developments are being replaced by kibbutz dwellings, but one gets the feeling that coordination is possible and indicated in view of the bigger tasks that face us in the near future.

## Foreign Currency Gap Growing And Capital From Abroad Increasing

By Our Economic Editor

THE impact of the world economic recession on Israel's foreign trade is reflected by the balance of payments figures for the first half of 1958 which have been published with commendable dispatch and deserve careful study for the hints they may give of future trends.

Commodity imports in the first half of the year amounted to \$222m, exactly the same figure as in the corresponding period last year, although the population has grown and so has per capita consumption (the 1.3 per cent rise in the latter reported by the Bank of Israel for 1957). Moreover, imports of investment goods were higher this year, which would indicate a faster non-investment purchases — consumer goods, raw materials for the home market, exports.

Thus an improvement would appear to have taken place in the extent of the country's dependence upon foreign supplies. However, the picture must be borne in mind that in the first half of 1957 imports had been particularly heavy in order to replace the stock of cattle slaughtered in the Sinai campaign — while both prices and freight rates were then at their highest levels. It is therefore not at all improbable that when we compare the second half of 1958 to the corresponding period of last year and that it will show a rise in imports.

Export proceeds in the first half of 1958 were also almost exactly equal to the corresponding figure for 1957 (\$218m), while the net gain of foreign currency included therein increased slightly, due to the fact that the "added value" accounted for a smaller portion of the total. However, here too one should not be misled in overlooking the failure of our export policy to attain its targets for the period. Preliminary figures for the third quarter of 1958 indicate disappointing results for the year, as well, in particular if citrus exports drop as the growers fear they will.

In the first half of 1958, according to the above figures, the foreign currency gap for trade in commodities amounted to \$22m, a month. In the second half of the year, the gap may be expected to widen, not only because of seasonal factors (in the second half of 1957 it was \$24m a month), but also possibly as a result of the unsatisfactory long-term development of both imports and exports. Such a trend would obviously dash the hope, fed by official promises, that the trade gap will be reduced fairly rapidly.

It is particularly disquieting that such a development should be taking place even though we are going through a world economic recession, which is a time when, according to all economic theory, countries with a negative trade balance benefit from the fact that the value of their trade gap volume falls accordingly. But even if matters improve and the 1958 gap turns out to be the same as last year.

save in reduced taxes on more education for their children. Most people in the middle brackets of income university only if they cut down their personal expenditures severely or if the children work through college. This strains the atmosphere in our colleges and what is worse, makes many youngsters reluctant to go to university courses of study when they can pay their way sooner with a minimum of skill.

This position is particularly serious since top people with a good education are urgently needed everywhere in the technical as well as in the managerial field. There is a strange inconsistency about a government policy which tries to increase scholarship — which are urgently needed — but at the same time robs a whole class of the means to finance the education of their children, although they would be only too happy to pay for it. Another inconsistency in government policy is the professed desire to attract more money for investment while taxing away prospective investment money in the circles which are used to

that would mean that we have not advanced an inch towards the goal of lesser dependence upon foreign aid. The picture is, of course, incomplete if no account is taken of the invisibles. However, as far as services are concerned, the results in 1958 were definitely worse than a year ago. Government spending abroad —

— was mainly responsible in this turn, accounting for \$26m, against \$15m in the corresponding period of 1957. However, from the general economic point of view, other items were perhaps even more significant. Interest and dividend payments on foreign loans and investments jumped up from \$18m to \$20m, expenditure for insurance and transport advanced from \$20m to over \$28m, despite the rock-bottom level of freight, and spending for foreign travel increased from \$12m to \$13m, which last figure includes, of course, the official allocations only. The total invisible imports averaged thus \$32m a month against \$27m a year ago.

There were also, it is true, increases in revenue from shipping and the tourist trade. In fact, the income from tourism was \$7m, i.e. more than twice as much for the first half of 1957. But here too, the comparison is misleading, for last year U.S. tourists were not allowed to visit Israel until this year, on the contrary, figures were swelled by the attractions provided by the State's Anniversary festivities. In any case, total invisible income increased by \$15m a month to an average of almost \$4m, but that increase fell far short of the rise in spending. Altogether, the net result was a deficit of \$158m, or \$3m a month more than in 1957.

Financed by Loans. How did we manage to balance this deficit? As a matter of fact, income from the German reparations was \$4m, less than in the first half of 1957, and private transfers dropped no more than \$15m, a negligible amount. On the other hand, revenue from private restitution payments increased by \$13m, and an additional \$5m were received from Jewish national deposits. Altogether, net receipts from "recurrent" sources provided for \$123m, i.e. a rise of \$2m a month over the level of a year ago, but still short of the amount needed to fill the gap.

Further, the "recurrent" character of this income obviously cannot be relied on for very long. The rest of the gap inevitably had to be financed by loans, and on the face of the above figures, the foreign indebtedness must have risen by about \$35m, i.e. an average of \$6m per month. Detailed figures — presumably not final — are, however, not available for only part of this increase. The main items were: a net rise of \$15m in the Development Loan (\$34m, debenture sold, \$9m, redeemed); an additional

ways made according to economic needs but according to interest pressure. This applies not only to local investors but also to some categories of capitalists from abroad. The result is the channelling of capital into new and old enterprises without enough heed being given to future profitability. If the middle income brackets were not overtaken, the demands on government credit would fall.

Tax reform belongs to the much wider programme of economic adjustment which has been discussed for years but delayed again and again. The decision not to discuss tax reform plans during the winter months appears to lend weight to the opinion that economic reform will not be tackled during the election year.

There remains a final argument against tax reform and that is that the government cannot manage with reduced income. Here we are back again in the midst of the old debate whether income tax is to be allowed to expenditure or vice versa, with the addition of another problem of supreme importance. The government has become the main source of investment money in the country. Today even many in Mapai circles admit this as undesirable — not only because government resources are inadequate to provide for all investment needs, but because it has become evident that allocations are not at

all \$25m lent by the U.S. Government by way of agricultural surpluses (to be repaid in Israeli currency) and through the Eximbank; and a net rise of \$12m, in long-term private loans. Short-term government commitments also increased by \$8m, and a similar amount was added to foreign currency deposits in Israeli banks. Altogether, the net sum borrowed amounted to \$50m, of which, however, \$41m went to strengthen the country's foreign currency reserves, leaving approximately \$9m for financing the trade deficit. At this point we are, however, only at the level of last year's deficits. Information as regards financing for the remaining \$15m, has not yet been published although it can hardly materially affect the general picture sketched above.

Foreign Capital. Perhaps the most interesting feature in this picture is the unexpectedly large amount of foreign capital made available to this country — most of it for long terms — by the American Government, world Jewry and private investors and lenders. In fact, the total was almost twice as big as in the first half of 1957. It sufficed not only to offset the rest of the current deficit, but also to put aside a substantial sum as a currency reserve.

Moreover, various statements make it probable that the tide will continue for the time being. We may yet find ourselves in the enviable position of having more foreign currency on hand than we can immediately use up. But, agreeable as this position may be, it makes for an extremely dangerous illusion of economic stability and balanced trade and also does away with the physical necessity of closing policies designed to close the payments gap speedily.

For the crucial fact still remains that even if we take into account German reparations and restitution, American grants-in-aid and Jewish donations, we are still short of the means required to finance our present standard of living and level of investment by an amount of some \$70m a year, which keeps piling up higher as foreign debts. We may (or may not) have an excuse for it if the loans are used for productive investment, but in order to qualify for this description, investments must be up to competitive standards of price and efficiency, and must become instrumental in reducing our dependence upon foreign aid. In no way should borrowing abroad serve as a substitute for exports, a role which it is evidently playing now, despite all official protestations. Putting away a part of the foreign currency receipts for rainy days is certainly better than spending it on non-vital imports, but the ability to do this hinges upon the efficacy of checking home purchasing power and can in any case hardly be regarded as a positive policy.

Under these circumstances, the action must obviously be regarded as an expression of faith in Israel's economy, and coming after careful scrutiny from such an authoritative institution, it well deserves to be noted.

The action is, however, also significant from another aspect. For it indicates what kind of enterprise in this country the Eximbank, which represents American business, considers eligible for getting direct credit. The fact that AIFM has an assured expanding home market for its products might appear decisive at first sight, but then one realizes that the loan is to be repaid in foreign currency. The factory's contribution to the national economy in saving foreign currency — an estimated \$4m a year beginning in 1960 — has presumably also

been taken into consideration, as well as its importance for the utilization of agricultural waste in the planned production of pulp. But in addition to such general considerations, the decision has certainly been prompted by some special characteristics of the AIFM company, such as its close connections with American paper producers which provide it with adequate technical know-how and a conservative financial policy. Both are worth mentioning in view of the barrage of criticism to which the company has been exposed in this country.

Varied Output. One major point of criticism has been that the paper mill is relatively small, and yet turns out a varied output, which will place it at a technical disadvantage to the huge foreign mills producing the output of a single product. The point is certainly well taken, but apparently too much has been made of it for the U.S. Securities Exchange Commission decided that the expansion project rated a public shares issue, and now the scheme has been approved without modifications by Eximbank's experts. Yet when the expansion is completed and the mill produces 42,000 tons a year, it will turn out a greater variety of products, ranging from 50 gr. to 300 gr. than today, including board and fine papers, napkin and toilet tissue, and citrus wrap (which incidentally contains a greater "added value" element and yields a bigger profit margin).

Besides, the company's intention to expand further into filter-paper grades and to start pulp production indicates a growing reliance upon local skill, and this has already been repeatedly stated in the management's reports. The intensive training programme undertaken by the company has apparently borne fruit and product quality has shown marked improvement.

The company's price and financial policy has often been attacked since it is based upon a virtual monopoly, and it is charged that the profits are much too high. AIFM's special market

## Norwegian Shippers Reject Zim Offer to Share Cargoes

TUNISIA has developed lately between the Zim shipping company and the Norwegian Fred Olsen Line, on account of the latter's refusal to come to an understanding about sharing the cargoes traded between the two countries. When Zim joined the Levant Conference three years ago, it agreed to

leave that traffic to the Norwegian shippers, but that lapsed in August last and Zim has since extended its regular service to Oslo harbour. Its proposal to the Fred Olsen Line to share the traffic in equal parts was, however, flatly rejected, and Norwegian traders insist on selling export goods to Israel and other countries via the Oslo port, while importing citrus and other commodities (e.g. so as to have the goods carried both ways exclusively by Norwegian vessels. The matter has been referred to the Israeli authorities which are said to be contemplating an eventual shifting of paper pulp imports from Norway to Finland, where Israeli shipping has been given a small share of the import cargoes.

Agave Plants To Be Exploited. Below is an agave (also) plantation in the northern Negev, now flourishing after years of experiment. It is hoped that the plant will yield the country self-sufficient in new materials for sack and rope production.



## MARK OF CREDIT FOR AIFM

Ex-Im Bank Loan for Further Expansion

THE recent news about the Ex-Import Bank's impending \$3m loan to the American-Israel Paper Mills Ltd. has not yet received the public acclaim it is entitled to both on its own merits and as a portent for the future.

It goes without saying that the loan to be repaid over 10 years at an interest rate of 6.25 per cent will greatly facilitate the financing of the AIFM's current expansion scheme. But it is also the first time that such a loan has been approved not for a private enterprise in this country, but while the AIFM directors point out that the authorities "could not have been more cooperative" in assisting their application, the Government has not given any special guarantee beyond the protective tariff to be applied for the company's products, in order to shield them "against cost factors that are higher in Israel on the one hand and foreign dumping on the other. Besides, the pledge to apply that tariff has been limited to two to five years, depending on the products. Moreover, it is not the usual practice of the Eximbank, which prefers to deal with Government agencies, to grant credits to private firms.

Under these circumstances, the action must obviously be regarded as an expression of faith in Israel's economy, and coming after careful scrutiny from such an authoritative institution, it well deserves to be noted.

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## Stocks and Commodities

### Linked Bonds Higher, Ordinary Shares Lower

DURING the past two weeks, there was an upward trend in the linked bonds section in Tel Aviv and an equally regular downward trend in the ordinary shares section. Dollar-linked bonds were favoured and a number of Dollar-linked have reached new all-time highs. The recently floated six per cent Local Authorities bonds were already dealt with on the "curb" with a premium. Africa-Palestine, Ata, Kur-daneh, Moller, Asia, Teva and other ordinary shares were lower on Thursday than two weeks ago. On the other hand, I.L.D.C. shares and Palestine Cold Storage improved slightly. A very firm spot was provided by five per cent Dead Sea Debentures, which continue in their advance. It may be recalled that the interest on these bonds is calculated on the Pound Sterling basis.

Quiet conditions ruled on the "curb" as I.O.P. shares, while the Jordan Exploration advanced sharply on some demand.

### New York Steady Despite Margin Rise

THE Federal Reserve Board decision to boost margin requirements from 70 per cent to 80 per cent found the market in its best form. The 80 per cent rate is the highest since 1947. The rate was 100 per cent from November 1, 1946 to February 1, 1947, when it was reduced to 75 per cent.

After the natural reaction to this announcement phase began moving upwards again, and on October 21 they were only three points under their best.

The Dow Jones average for 30 Industrials was 543.74 on October 21, as against 530.94 two weeks earlier.

### Cheerful Conditions in London

CHEERFUL conditions were again apparent in the London markets during the period under report, with industrial equities the chief centre of attraction. The Wall Street advance helped sentiment. Despite some sale orders, on October 21, the trend remained firm. Among stores, Great Universal shares were firm in advance of the impending annual general meeting.

Reuter's Daily Index for Gilt-Edged was 75.3 on October 21, same two weeks earlier, and for Industrials 238.8 (as against 229.1).

### Gold Steady in Paris

STEADY conditions ruled on the Paris gold market after a period of intense sales pressure. The Stock Exchange in Paris was firm under the leadership of Francese Petrolies.

By arrangement with I.L. Preussner Bank Limited

### Exporters Urged To Work Through Agents

JERUSALEM Post Reporter TEL AVIV. — "I recommend the use of direct agents distributors and franchise holders as the most economical means of selling merchandise in export markets," said Dr. E. E. Patt, American economist and expert on international trade, addressing a large audience of manufacturers here on Monday.

"It is unnecessary expense to send salesmen to foreign markets. Make your representatives abroad work for you, wherever possible on a commission basis," he declared.

Carefully planned advertising will bring results, he went on, warning, however, against costly fancy stunts, huge posters and similar gimmicks. "Export trade is as even greater degree than domestic business, must be built on sound business practices," he declared.

The final date for the submission of claims, in accordance with the Income Tax Law (Additional Deduction Allowance on Business Property), 1958.

Kovetz Hatanakot No. 882, of October 16, 1958 lists Income Tax regulations to the above mentioned, by the Minister of Finance, in accordance with which any person claiming additional deductions for equipment and machinery used in or by industry, transport, agriculture, hotels and cinemas, must present his claims within 90 days from date of publication of the regulations, to the assessing officer in his district. Claim forms are available at all tax assessors' offices.

M. NEUDORFER Deputy Income Tax Commissioner

A MODERN FLEET OF 83,000 BULK CARGOES - TRAMP SHIPPING.

CARGO SHIPS EL-YAM LTD. 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649













## Excerpts From

## DR. ZHIVAGO

THE following excerpts are from Boris Pasternak's "Dr. Zhivago," which has just appeared in English. The book has caused a double sensation — because it is obviously a classic work of art, the first of such stature to come out of Russia since the revolution — and because of the circumstances of its publication. For it has not yet appeared in the Soviet Union. Pasternak, who is the greatest living Russian poet, (he is 67 now) started to write the book shortly before Stalin's death in 1953, and completed it in 1955. His aim was to give a truthful and comprehensive picture of the times he had lived through, the book starting at about the turn of the century, and ending at about the time of Stalin's death (further details will be found in the review on page VIII). He submitted it to a Soviet publishing house, the "Thous" then approaching its climax. While awaiting the verdict (which would most certainly have involved abridgement) he met the Milanese publisher Feltrinelli, who is a Communist, in Moscow, and gave him an uncut manuscript copy which the Italian took home and had translated. Meanwhile, the "Thous" turned into the Refractor, and the Soviet authorities had Pasternak send a cable to Feltrinelli asking that the manuscript be returned. When Feltrinelli refused, the head of the Soviet Writers Union, A. Surkov (believed to be a personal enemy of Pasternak), flew to Milan, but failed to make the Italian change his mind, and now in English the book appeared in Italian translation, then in French, and now in English (the English translation is in preparation). It should be kept in mind that these excerpts can only give a partial view of so varied and comprehensive a work. The translation from the Russian is by Max Hayward, Fellow of St. Antony's College, Oxford, and Masha Harari, of the Harvill Press. A review of the book by our literary editor appears on the following page.

## Partisan Law

Dr. Yuri Zhivago has been kidnapped by the Red partisans (called "Foresters") to serve with them as a doctor. A group of partisans were discovered to have been conspiring with the Whites, and together with some others who had been found distilling vodka illegally, were sentenced to death. Yuri has been walking in the woods near the camp.

THIS new camp was quite unlike the old one. The forest round it was dense and in places impenetrable. On one side, beyond the camp and the highway, there was no end to it. In the early days after the move, while the tents were being pitched and Yuri had more leisure, he had explored it in several directions and had convinced himself that one could easily get lost in it. Two places had struck him in the course of these excursions and remained in his memory.

One was on the edge of the taiga, just outside the camp. The other place was even stranger. This was on a height which broke away steeply to one side. Looking down into the ravine you felt that at the bottom there should be something different from what there was on top — a stream or a hollow or a wild field overgrown with seedy, uncut grass. But in fact it was a repetition of the same thing, only at a giddy depth, as if the forest had simply taken its tree-tops down into the ground at your feet, sinking to a different level. There had probably been a landslide there at some time.

It was as if the grim, giant forest, marching at cloud level, had stumbled, lost its footing and hurtled down, all in one piece; and it might have dropped right through the earth, if it had not, by a miracle, saved itself at the last moment — so there it was now, safe and sound, rustling below.

But what made the top of the ravine remarkable was not only this. All along its edge it was locked in by granite boulders standing on end, looking like the flat stones of a dolmen. As soon as Yuri came across this stony platform he felt convinced that it was not of natural origin but bore the mark of human hands. It might well have been an ancient temple where prayers and sacrifices had once been offered by unknown worshippers to pagan gods.

It was here that the death sentence against eleven ringleaders of the conspiracy and two orderlies, condemned for distilling vodka, was carried out, one cold, sullen morning.

A guard of twenty of the most loyal partisans, stiffened by members of the Liberator's bodyguard, brought the condemned men to this spot. Then they closed around them in a semicircle, rifle in hand, and advancing at a quick, jostling pace, drove them to the edge of the arena, where there was no way out, except over the precipice.

Questioning, long detention and the degradations they had suffered had removed all human likeness from the faces of the prisoners. Black, bristling and haggard, they were as terrible as ghosts.

They had been disarmed when they were first arrested, and it had not even occurred to anyone to search them again before the execution. Such a search would have seemed both superfluous and vile, a gratuitous mockery of men so close to death.

But now, suddenly, Rzhaniysky, a friend of Vdovichenko, who walked beside him and who, like him, was an old anarchist, fired three shots at the guards, aiming at Slobodov. He was an excellent marksman but his hand shook in his excitement and he missed. The same discretion and pity for their former comrades which had prevented the search now kept the guards from falling on him or shooting him down at once for his attempt. Rzhaniysky had three unspent bullets left in his revolver but, maddened by his failure and perhaps, in his agitation, forgetting that they were there, he flung his Browning against the rocks. It went off a fourth time, wounding one of the condemned men, the orderly Pachkolya, in the foot.

Pachkolya cried out, clutched his foot and fell down, screaming with pain. The two men nearest him, Sanka Pafnutkin and Koska Gorazdykh, raised him and, seizing him by the arms, dragged him on so that he should not be trampled by his comrades, who no longer knew what they were doing. Unable to put down his wounded foot, Pachkolya hopped and limped towards the rocky ledge where the doomed men were being driven, and screamed incessantly. His inhuman shrieks infected the others with his panic and broke down their self-control. What followed was unimaginable. There arose a storm of

abuse, of lamentation, prayers and curses.

Terenty Galuzin, who still wore his yellow-braided school cap, removed it, fell on his knees and, still kneeling, edged backward, following the rest of the men towards the terrible stones. Bowing repeatedly to the ground before the guards and sobbing his heart out, he pleaded with them in a half-conscious, sing-song voice:

"Forgive me, comrades, I'm sorry, I won't do it again, please let me off, don't kill me. I haven't lived yet. I want to live a little longer. I want to see my mother just once more. Please let me off, mates, please forgive me. I'll do anything for you. I'll kiss the ground under your feet. Oh, help, help, Mother, I'm done for!"

Someone else, hidden in the crowd, chanted:

"Good comrades, kind comrades! How is this possible? In two wars we fought together. We stood up and fought for the same things! Let us off, mates. We'll repay your kindness, we'll be grateful to you all our lives, we will prove it to you by our deeds. — Are you deaf or what? Why don't you answer? Christ is not in you!"

Others screamed at Slobodov: "Judah! Christ-killer! We are traitors, you are a traitor three times over, you dog, may you choke. You killed your lawful tsar to whom you took your oath, you swore loyalty to us and you betrayed us. Mind you kiss your devil, your Forer, before you betray him! You'll betray him all right!"

On the verge of the grave, Vdovichenko remained true to himself as he had been throughout his life. His head high, his grey hair streaming in the wind, he addressed Rzhaniysky as one comrade to another, in a voice loud enough to be heard by all: "Don't humble yourself! Your protest will not reach them. These new oprichniki\*, these master craftsmen of the new torture chambers will never understand you! But don't lose heart. History will tell the truth. Posterity will nail the Bourbons of the commissarocracy to a pillar of shame, it will pillory their dark deeds. We die as martyrs at the dawn of the world revolution. Hail, revolution of the spirit! Hail, universal anarchy!"

A volley of twenty shots, discharged at some command caught only by the riflemen, mowed down half the condemned, killing most of them outright. The rest were shot down by another salvo. The boy, Terenty Galuzin, twitched longest, but finally he too lay still.

## Zhivago on Art

Zhivago's half-brother Yevgraf has gotten his brother a room in Moscow at the end of the twenties, and Yuri reflects on art.

WHEN I came back to Moscow in 'twenty-two I found it empty and dilapidated. It had just come through the trials of the first few years after the revolution; it still looks much the same today. But even in this condition it is still a large modern city and cities are the only source of inspiration for a truly modern, contemporary art.

The seemingly incongruous and arbitrary jumble of things and ideas in the work of the symbolists (Blok, Verhaeren, Whitman) is not a stylistic fancy. This new juxtaposition of impressions is taken directly from life.

Just as they hurry their succession of images through the lines of their poems, so the street in a busy town hurries past us with its crowds and its brightness and carriages at the end of the last century, or its trams, buses and electric trains at the beginning of ours.

Where, in such a life, is pastoral simplicity in art to come from? When it is attempted, its pseudo-artlessness is a literary fraud, not inspired by the countryside but taken from academic book-shelves. The living language of our time is urban.

I live over a busy crossing. Moscow, blinded by the sun and the white heat of her asphalt yards, scattering sun gleams from her top-floor windows, breathing and blossoming with the colour of her streets and clouds is whirling all round me, turning my head and willing me to turn the heads of others by writing in her praise.

The incessant rumbling by day and night in the street outside our walls is much connected with our thoughts as the opening bars of an overture with the curtain, as yet dark and secret, but already beginning to crimson in the glow of the footlights. The incessant, uninterrupted rustle and movement of the

\* The security troops of Ivan the Terrible.

town outside our doors and windows is a huge, immeasurable overture to life for each of us. It is in these terms that I should like to write about the town.

## Zhivago's Death

This short chapter is in a sense an epitome of the book, the from symbolizing the revolution, and Yuri's suffering from the spiritual and political alienation of the twenties and incipient Stalinism. In a broader sense, this was the death of the free Russian intelligentsia.

ONE morning at the end of August Yuri took the tram in Gazetny Street to go to the Botkin Hospital (known as the Soldatenko Hospital in those days). It was his first day at his new job.

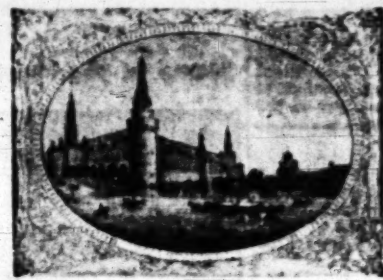
He had no luck with his tram; it had a defective motor and kept getting into trouble of every sort. Either its way was blocked by a cart in front of it with its wheels caught in the grooves of the rails, or the insulation went wrong on the roof or under the floor, and the current short-circuited with a flash and a crackle.

The driver would step off the front platform, walk round the tram with a spanner, and squat down and tinker with the machinery between the rear platform and the wheels.

The wretched tram blocked the traffic all along the line. The whole street was jammed up with other trams which had already been stopped, and still others kept joining the queue as far back as the square of the Manege and beyond. Passengers moved from the back to the front of the queue, hoping to gain time, and got into the very car which was the cause of all the trouble. It was a hot morning and the car was crowded and airless. Above the crowds running about in the street from one tram to another, a dark lilac thunder cloud was creeping, higher and higher up the sky. A storm was gathering.

Yuri sat on a single seat on the left, pressed against the window. He could see the left side of Nikita Street, the side of the Conservatoire. With the vague attention of a man thinking of something else, he watched the people walking and driving past on that side, missing no one.

A grey-haired old lady, in a light straw hat with linen daisies and cornflowers and a tight old-fashioned lilac dress, was trudging along the pavement, panting and fanning her-



self with a flat parcel which she carried in her hand. Tightly corseted, exhausted by the heat and pouring with sweat, she kept dabbing her lips and eyebrows with a small lace handkerchief.

Her course lay parallel with that of the tram. Yuri had already lost sight of her several times, as the tram had started up after a stoppage for repairs and passed her, and she had again come into his field of vision, when it broke down once more and she overtook it.

Yuri thought of the conundrums in school arithmetic, in which you are asked how soon and in what order trains, starting at different times and going at different speeds, arrive at their destination; he tried to remember the general method of solving them, but it escaped him, and he went on from these school memories to others, and to still more complicated speculations.

He thought of several people whose lives run parallel and close together but at different speeds, and wondered in what circumstances some of them would overtake and survive others. Something like a theory of relativity applied to a human race-course occurred to him, but he got completely muddled and gave it up.

There was a flash of lightning and a roll of thunder. The luckless tram was stuck for the twentieth time; it had stopped half-way down the hill from Kudrinsky Street to the Zoo. The lady in lilac appeared in the window-frame, passed beyond it and moved on. The first heavy drops of rain fell on the roadway, the pavement and the lady. A gusty wind whipped past the trees, flapped the leaves, gave a tug at the lady's hat, turned up the hem of her skirt and suddenly died down.

Yuri felt sick and faint. Overcoming his weakness, he got up and jerked the window straps up and down trying to open the window. But he could not move it.

People shouted to him that the window was blocked, it was nailed in position but Yuri, fighting off his faintness and seized by a sort of panic, neither understood the cries nor referred them to himself. He was still trying to open the window and again gave three sharp tugs at the strap — up, down and towards himself — when he suddenly felt a new and mortal pain; he understood that something had broken in him, he had done something irreparable and that this was the end. At this moment the tram started, but it had only gone a short way down Presnya Street when it stopped again.

By an inhuman effort of the will, Yuri pushed through the solid crowd down the gangway, swaying and stumbling, and came out on the rear platform; people blocked his way and snapped at him. The fresh air seemed to revive him and he thought that perhaps not everything was lost, perhaps he was better.

He began to squeeze his way through the crush on the rear platform, provoking more snarls, curses and kicks. He paid no attention to them, tore himself free of the crowd, climbed down from the stationary tram into the roadway, took a step, another, a third, fell down on the cobbles and did not get up again.

There arose a hubbub of talk, ar-

guments, advice. Several people got off the tram and surrounded him. They soon ascertained that he was no longer breathing; his heart had stopped. The group round the body was joined by others who stepped off the pavements, some relieved and others disappointed that the dead man had not been run over and that his death had nothing to do with the tram. The crowd grew larger. The lady in lilac came up, too, stood a little, looked at the body, listened to the talk and went on. She was a foreigner, but she understood that some people were in favour of putting the body on the tram and taking it to the hospital, while others said that the militia should be called at once. She did not wait to see the outcome.

The lady in lilac was a Swiss national, she was Mademoiselle Fleury from Meluzeyev, and was by now very, very old. For twelve years she had been writing to the authorities in Moscow for permission to return to her native country, and quite recently her application had been granted. She had come to Moscow for her exit visa and was now on the way to her embassy to collect it, fanning herself as she went with her documents, which were done up in a bundle and tied with a ribbon. So she walked on, overtaking the tram for the tenth time, and quite unaware that she had overtaken Zhivago and survived him.

## Tanya's Story

Zhivago and his second wife Lara were separated by circumstances before their child was born, and he never knew of the child's existence. During World War II, Zhivago's friends Gordon and Dudorov meet in the same village, and they overhear the life story of their wife's daughter, Tanya, who was born to be Zhivago's daughter. Yevgraf, a high Soviet official, is Zhivago's half-brother, and Tanya had told him her story (repeated here to her friends) after he had enquired about another girl in her unit who had sacrificed her life in a heroic military operation.

TANYA and the servicemen, who until then had been sitting on the ground, all climbed into the empty cart which had been left standing in the field. The conversation interrupted by the arrival and by the argument with the driver, was resumed.

"What did you tell the general?" asked Gordon. "Tell us if you can."

And so she told them her terrible story.

"Yes, it's true I've got a lot to tell. They say that I'm of gentle birth. Whether strangers told me or I myself kept it in my heart, I don't know, but I've heard it said that my mama, Raisa Komarova, was the wife of a Russian cabinet minister, Comrade Komarov, who was in hiding in White Mongolia. But it seems that this Komarov was not my real father. Well, of course, I'm not an educated girl, I grew up an orphan without a father and mother. Perhaps what I say will seem funny to you, but I'm only telling what I know; you have to put yourself in my place."

It all happened beyond Krushitsy, the other end of Siberia, beyond the Cossack country, near the Chinese border. When we, the Reds that is to say, moved up to the chief town of the Whites, that same Komarov, the minister, he put my mama and all their household on a special train and ordered it to take them away. My mama was frightened, you see, she didn't dare to move a step without him.

But about me he didn't know, Komarov didn't. He didn't know there was such a person at all. My mama had me, when she had been parted from him for a long time, and she was frightened to death in case some day he would come back and find out about it. He hated children, he yelled and stamped his feet when he saw them. They only bring filth and worry into the house, I can't stand it, he used to shout.

Well now, as I was saying, when the Reds began to come up to the town, my mama sent to Nagornaya Station for Maria, the signal woman. Great stations away from the town, I'll tell you how it was. First there was Nizovaya, that was down in the valley, and then there was Nagornaya, that was up on the hill, and then there was Samson's Pass. Now I think I understand why Mama knew this signal woman. I think this signal woman, Maria, used to come and sell milk and vegetables in the town. That must have been how it happened.

And I think there's something there I don't know. It seems they tricked Mama, they didn't tell her the truth. The Lord only knows what sort of a tale they told her, I suppose they said it was just for a time, for a day or two, just till the commotion was over and things settled down. But not about me going to strangers for ever. To be brought up by strangers. Mama could not have given up her own child like that.

Well, you know how it is with a child. "Go and talk to Auntie, she'll give you a sweet, nice Auntie, don't be frightened of Auntie." How afterwards I cried my eyes out, how as a child I wore my heart out with misery — I'd better not start telling you that. I wanted to hang myself, I nearly went out of my mind as a small child. That was all I was at that time. I suppose Aunt Maria got money for my keep, a lot of money.

There was a good farm that went with the signal post, a cow and a horse and of course all kinds of fowl, and a big plot for vegetables — out there you could get as much land as you liked — and of course no rent and a government cottage down by the railway. When the train was coming from home, it could hardly get up the hill, it was so steep, but coming from your parts, from Russia, down it came so fast they had to use the brakes. Down below, in the autumn, when the woods thinned out, you could see Nizovaya Station like on a saucer. Aunt Maria's husband, used to call him Pappy like the peasants. He was a kind and cheerful man, only terribly trusting, specially when he was drunk. Everybody knew all there was to know about him. He'd turn his heart inside out to every stranger he met.

But the signal woman — I never could call Maria. Whether it was that I couldn't forget my own Mama or for some other reason, but she really was terrible. She really was. So I called the signal woman Aunt Maria.

Well, time went on, years went by, how many I don't know. I was beginning to run out to the trains to wave the flag, and I could bring the cow in, or unhitch the horse. Aunt Maria taught me to spin, and as for the housework, it goes without saying I did that. Anything like sweeping or tidying or doing a bit of cooking, that was nothing to me. I did all that. Oh yes, and I forgot to tell you, I looked after Petya. Our Petya had withered legs, he was three but he couldn't walk at all, so I carried him about. It's all those years ago, but I still get shivers down my back when I think of how Aunt Maria used to squint at my strong legs as much as to say, why weren't my legs withered, it would be better if I had withered legs instead of her Petya, as if I'd put the evil eye on him. Can you believe that there are such spiteful and backward people in the world?

But now listen to what I'll tell you. All that was nothing to what happened, you'll be astonished. It was the time of the NEP, a thousand roubles was worth a copeck. Uncle Vasya sold a cow down at Nizovaya and got two sacks full of money. Kerenki it was called — no, sorry, they were called lemons\* by then, that's what they were called. He had a drink and told everyone in Nagornaya how rich he was.

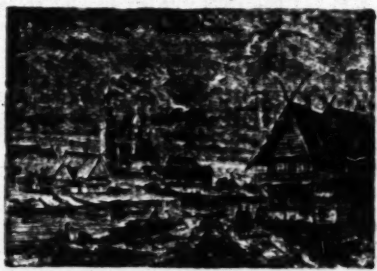
I remember it was a windy autumn day. The wind was tearing at the roof, it nearly knocked you off your feet and the engines couldn't get uphill because the wind was head on. Suddenly I see an old beggar woman coming down from the top of the hill, the wind was tugging at her skirt and blowing off her kerchief.

"She was walking along and moaning and clutching her belly. She asked us to take her in; we put her on the bench. 'Oh, she yells, 'I can't stand it, I can't stand it, my belly is on fire, death has come upon me. In Christ's name,' she begs, 'take me to the hospital, I'll pay you whatever you like.' Well, Pappy hitched Udaloy, the horse, to the cart, put the old woman in the cart and took her fifteen versts away to the hospital."

"After a time we went to bed, Aunt Maria and I, then we hear Udaloy neighing outside and the cart driving into the yard. It seemed a bit too soon for them to be back. But anyway Aunt Maria lit a light, put on her jacket and undid the bolt without waiting for Pappy to knock."

"She opened the door, but it wasn't Pappy on the doorstep, it was a terrible, dark stranger, and he says: 'Show me,' he says, 'where the money is you got for the cow. I've killed your old man in the wood,' he said, 'but seeing you're a woman I'll let you alone if you tell me where the money is. If you don't tell me you know what will happen, you'll only have yourself to blame, and better not keep me waiting, I've no time to hang around.'"

"O, Lord almighty, dear comrades, the state we were in — put yourselves in our place! We were shaking all



over, half dead with fright and we couldn't get out a word — such horrors! First Uncle Vasya had been killed, he'd said so himself, he'd killed him with an axe, and now we were alone with him, alone in the house with a bandit, a bandit in our house, we could see he was a bandit. I suppose it was at this moment that Aunt Maria went out of her mind, she being heart-broken for her husband and not able to show her sorrow.

First she fell at his feet. "Have mercy on me," she says, "don't kill me, I don't know a thing, I've never heard about any money, I don't know what money you are talking about." But he wasn't going to be put off with that, he wasn't such a fool, the devil. "All right then," she tells him. "The money is in the cellar. I'll open the trapdoor for you." But he saw right through that. "No," he says, "you go down, you know the way, you get it. I don't care if you go down to the cellar or up on the roof, all I want is the money. Only mind you don't try anything on," he said, "it doesn't do to try to make a fool of me."

Then she says to him: "God forbid you should have such doubts. I'd gladly go down and get it for you myself, but my legs are bad, I can't manage the ladder. I'll stand on the top step and hold the light for you. Don't worry, I'll send my daughter down with you," she says. That was me, she meant.

"O comrades, can you imagine what came over me when I heard that? Well, that's the end of me. I thought, and everything went black in front of my eyes and my legs wouldn't hold me up, I thought I'd fall down."

"But that devil, he was all there, he takes one look at both of us and screws up his eyes and gives her a crooked kind of leer, as much as to say: 'I know your tricks, you can't fool me. He could see that I meant nothing to her, I wasn't her own flesh and blood, so he makes a grab at Petya and picks him up in one hand and pulls up the trap-door with the other. 'Let's have a light,' he says to her and down he goes — down the ladder under the ground with Petya."

"I think she was already out of her mind and couldn't understand anything, she had gone quite mad. As soon as he had gone down with little Petya, bang she slammed the trap-door and locked it and began to drag a heavy trunk on top of it, nodding and beckoning me to help her, because it was too heavy for her. She gets it into place and sits down on top of it."

\* Lemon: Slang for 'millions' as million-rouble banknotes were called at the peak of the inflation in 1921-22.

as pleased as Punch she was, the crazy woman. No sooner had she sat down than the bandit started yelling and banging on the floor. You couldn't make out what he was saying, the floor-boards were too thick, but you could tell from his voice what he meant: let him out or he'd murder Petya. He roared worse than a wild beast to frighten us. "Now your Petya's for it," he yelled, but she couldn't understand a thing, laughing and winking at me as much as to say: "Let him brawl to his heart's content, I'm sitting on the trunk and I've got the key in my hand." I did everything I could with her, I screamed right into her ears saying she must open up the cellar and save Petya, and I tried to push her off the trunk, but I couldn't, she was too strong for me and she wouldn't listen.

"Well, he was banging on the floor and the time was going by, and she just sat there rolling her eyes, not listening to anything."

"Well, after a time — O Lord, O Lord, what haven't I seen and been through in my life, but such horror as this I'll never come across again. As long as I live I'll hear Petya's thin little voice, little Petya screamed and groaned under the earth, the holy innocent — that devil bit him to death."

"Now what shall I do, what shall I do with this mad old woman and this murderer, I thought. And the time was going by. No sooner had I thought this than I heard Udaloy neighing outside; he'd been standing out there in the yard ready harnessed all this time. Yes, that was how it was. Udaloy was neighing as much as to say: 'Let's fly quickly, Tanya, and find some good people and get help.'"

I looked out of the window and I saw that it was getting near to dawn. "All right," I thought, "thank you for putting the thought into my head, Udaloy. So be it, we'll go. But hardly had I thought this when again I heard as if it were a voice calling from the wood: 'Wait, don't hurry, Tanya, we'll do it another way.' And again I knew I wasn't alone in the wood. An engine hooted down below, like a cock crowing in our own yard. I knew that engine by its whistle, it always stood under steam at Nagornaya — a banker they called it — to help goods-trains up the hill. This was a mixed train going by, it always went by at that time every night. Well, I heard this engine I knew, calling me from below. I listened and my heart leapt. Am I off my head, I wondered, like Auntie Maria, that every living beast and every dumb engine speaks to me in plain Russian?"

"Well, it was no good thinking, the train was getting near, there was no time to think. I grabbed the lantern — there wasn't much light yet, and I raced like mad to the track and stood right in the middle, between the rails, waving the light up and down."

"Well, what more is there to say? I stopped the train; because of the wind it was going slowly, slowly, thank goodness, as you might say at a walking pace. I stopped it, and the driver, who knew me, leaned out of the window of the cabin and called out something; I couldn't hear what it was for the wind. I shouted to him, the signal but had been raised, murder and robbery, a bandit in the house, help us, comrade uncle, we need help straight away. And while I was saying this, Red Army men came jumping out of the train, one after the other — it was an army train, that's what it was — they jumped out on the track. 'What's up?' they asked; they couldn't make out why on earth the train had stopped in the wood, on a steep hill at night, and was standing still. When they heard all that had happened, they dragged the bandit out of the cellar; he was squealing in a voice thinner than Petya's. 'Have mercy on me, good people,' he says, 'don't kill me, I won't ever do it again.' They took the law into their own hands. They dragged him out on to the sleepers, tied his hands and feet to the rails and drove the train over him."

"I never even went back for my clothes, I was so frightened. I asked them to take me along in the train, and they put me on the train and off I went. After 'this, I wandered over half our own country and others with the berserkery\*. I don't know where I haven't been. I'm not exaggerating. What happiness, what freedom, I knew after all the sorrow of my childhood! Though it must be said that there was much evil and misfortune too. But all this came later. I'll tell you about it some other time. That night I was telling you about, a railway official came off the train and went to the house to take charge of the Government property, and to give orders about Auntie Maria, to arrange what was to be done with her. Some say she never recovered and died in a mad-house, but others say she got better and came out."

For a long time after hearing Tanya's story Gordon and Dudorov strolled about under the trees in silence. Then the lorry came; it turned clumsily off the road into the field and the crates were loaded on to it. Gordon said:

"You realise who she is? — Tanya, the laundry girl?"

"Yes, of course."

"Yevgraf will look after her." He added after a silence: "this has happened several times in the course of history. A thing which has been conceived in a lofty, ideal manner becomes coarse and material. Thus Rome came out of Greece and the Russian Revolution came out of the Russian enlightenment. Take that line of Blok's, 'We, the children of Russia's terrible years,' you can see the difference of period at once. In his time, when he said it, he meant it figuratively, metaphorically. The children were not children, but the sons, the heirs of the intelligentsia, and the terrors were not terrible but apocalyptic; that's quite different. Now the figurative has become literal, children are children and the terrors are terrible. There you have the difference."

\* Berserkery: the orphaned waifs who roamed the roads in gangs at the beginning of the twenties and thirties.

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## NEW RUSSIAN CLASSIC IN CANON

By Meir Mindlin

DR. ZHIVAGO by Boris Pasternak (Translated by Max Hayward and Marjorie Mandelstam). London, Collins & Harvill Press, 1958, 30s. 6d.

A work of art can appeal to us in all sorts of ways — by its theme, subject, situations, characters. But above all, it appeals to us by the presence in it of art. — Dr. Zhivago.

This novel is certainly the most important prose work to come out of Russia since the Revolution, and should be read by everyone interested in literature for the pleasure to be gotten out of it and to make the acquaintance of a new accession to the canon of Russian classics. In this book Pasternak bears witness to his age, the terrible age of the Russian Revolution and its aftermath and gives us a panoramic view of almost Tolstoyan dimensions. He is not so much interested in the makers of that history as in those who experienced it and suffered it, those who lived out their lives meaningfully in spite of the upheaval and not because of it. He here, the physician and poet Yuri Zhivago, the type of the *superfluous man*, the superior man, the outsider, at a time when non-commitment to the slogans of the day made one's life superfluous from the point of view of the regime. Like many intellectuals at the time, Zhivago welcomed the February and October revolutions, but he was soon disillusioned. Speaking to Lara, his great love, he says, "I was a second wife, he explains."

But it turns out that those who inspired the revolution are at home in anything except change and turmoil; that's their nature. They aren't happy with anything, they aren't happy with anything, they aren't happy with anything. For them, transitional periods, periods in the making, are as good as hell. They aren't trained for anything else, they don't know anything except that. And do you know what there is this incessant whirl of never-ending preparations? It's because they haven't any real capacities, they are untrained. Man is born to live, not to prepare for life. Life itself — the gift of life — is not a preparation for anything. Why substitute this hideous harlequinade of adolescent fantasies, these schoolboy capes?

As the childish harlequinade turns more and more into a dense monochrome, Russia is devastated in the Civil War and bled by the subsequent struggle for power. Yuri withdraws increasingly, keeps practicing medicine, turns into a down and out semi-bourgeois, till he dies in 1929 or '30 (Stalin's consolidation of power), still a doctor, as he tries to force open a window of the tram he is travelling in — a marvellously symbolical chapter. In addition to the revolution, Civil War and the twenties, we are given a

## Gets Under Way Very Slowly

FOR a major work of fiction, "Dr. Zhivago" is very flawed. Coincidence is the mainstay of the plot, and almost every character in life may have a plentiful quota of this element in a story on this scale. It undermines verisimilitude, as does the big dose of melodrama. A more serious defect is the slowness with which the book gets going: not until we have read a third of it do we begin to care about the characters at all, and until then nothing is done to arouse tension or curiosity. This first third is made up of three separate elements that never fuse into impressionistic descriptions of places (usually lovely); Zhivago's theories and the theory of the revolution; and the characters, which is very scrappy and spotty here, very weak as narrative, as already mentioned. There is no central consciousness or "point of view" until Yuri's takes over later on. Since the book comes to life most convincingly in the second third, there may be a significant element of this failure. Perhaps Pasternak did not feel free to portray the pre-revolutionary period as he felt it, or he felt it too clearly.

I remember quite well how it was in my childhood. I can still remember a time when we all accepted the peaceful outlook of the last century. It was taken for granted that you listened to reason, that it was right and natural to do what your conscience told you. For a man to die by the hand of another was a rare, an exceptional event, something quite out of the ordinary run. Murders happened in plays, newspapers and detective stories, but not in everyday life. Or in another place, when Lara asks Yuri about a revolutionary soon to be cast off by the bolsheviks:

"But is there no escape for him? Couldn't he run away? Where could he run to, Larisa? Freedom? You could do that in the old days, under the tsar, couldn't you?"

The glimpses of working-class life given in this first third, which should set the scene and tone for the revolution, are inadequate, though later on, there are excellent portrayals of simple people.

A number of important relationships in the book are not sufficiently developed, are given in a sort of shorthand. Thus we do not know enough about the relationship between Lara and her first husband Pasha Antipov.

## Pasternak's Attitude to the Jews

THIS is Zhivago's Uncle Koltya speaking for Pasternak has divided his ideas among several characters. To either with this notion of Christ as the Artist, there is a more convincing nature mysticism, very beautifully conveyed by Pasternak the prose poet: sense of harmony in and with nature that is always tied to a most specific perception and observation of the natural world. Pasternak studied mysticism, and it is possible that the composer's mystical theory, uniting aesthetics, religion and cosmology (a sort of theosophy), has had a lasting influence.



BORIS PASTERNAK

It was my first impression of Boris Pasternak and I shall never forget it: a tall, grey-haired man stood at the open door of his house and waved me to come in. He greeted me with both hands and smiled at me as I walked up the steep path through his garden. I do not know what kind of reception I had expected from him. But it is true I had not expected to find him at the front door, waving and smiling. I had thought to find an air of reserve and distrust, and that indeed is what in some degree I did meet when talking to Pasternak, while he and his friends, but to the poet himself I found one of the freest human beings I have ever known, using the word not to denote external freedom but the inner freedom of his mind, his open and free, confident, open and free. — Gerd Ruge

glimpses of pre-revolutionary Russia and the First World War, as well as an epilogue to the Russian Revolution. Zhivago's friends Gordon and Durov, which brings the story to 1948 (or 1953 — Stalin's death) and includes the finding of Zhivago's and Lara's daughter who had been a *besprizornaya*, one of the orphaned waifs who roamed the country in gangs in the early twenties and thirties. There is an appendix of 25 poems by "Zhivago" which have a certain relation to the novel, and many of which are written on themes from the Gospel stories.

The translation of the novel itself is excellent and Pasternak's imagery comes through very well; the task must have been no easy one, and the translators' protestations of inadequacy are exaggerated. The poems are another matter, for the literal translations provided do not stand on their own and could only serve as a trot to the original. Surprisingly, an English poet could have been enlisted in the effort. The poems do read a little better after one has read the novel and knows the background. (Pasternak is Russia's outstanding living poet; though he has published very little in the last thirty years, his poems circulate in manuscript.)

The love story between Yuri and Lara is a great one, and readers should not be deceived by the occasional hints for aside from the fact that Russian lovers may really talk that way, its significance should not be lost: the necessity of the full communication in love.

## No Political Intent, But Conclusions Inevitable

ONE is also reminded of Pasternak's monograph on Leonid Pasternak where the painter is praised for having produced two art books on Jewish subjects, and which ends with an account of how Jews have given their best talents to the secular cultures in which they lived, their return to their people but here, *Last season's fruit is eaten! And the fulfilled boast shall kick the empty pail.*

There is also a political aspect to the book, though there are those who wish to deny this. I don't see how they can. The Soviet literary bureaucracy who said that the book presents the revolution as a great crime in Russian history, and who exaggerated so very much Pasternak's intention is certainly not political, but his powerful and convincing picture of the revolution, and lead one to political conclusions. I can hardly imagine the book being published in the Soviet Union, even in an abridged version, if it simply destroys the myth of the revolution. As Yuri is told: "You are a mockery of that whole world, an insult to it."

And what of the following: "According to our present-day logic, once they have settled down with Stralinok, Lara's and Katya's (i.e. his wife's and his daughter's) lives are also threatened."

It was the disease, the revolutionary madness of the age; that in his heart everyone was ut-

Pasternak the poet drops into the most tarnished, the rustiest of clichés: the assimilationist thesis. The day after Yuri and his Jewish friend have seen a Cossack humiliate and beating up an old Jew during the War, Gordon says to Zhivago:

"That in the Kingdom of God there are neither Jews nor Gentiles, do they mean that all are equal in the sight of God? I don't believe it means only that — that was known already — that was known to the Greek philosophers and the Roman moralists. What the Hebrew Prophets. What the Gospels tell us is that in this new way of life and of communion, which is born of the heart and which is called the Kingdom of God, there are no nations. But only persons...."

The ordinary run of politicians — people who aren't interested in life as a whole, in the world as a whole, the sort of people with restriction for their own sake, who are pleased... to get everybody thinking and talking about a nicely restricted range of subjects, and the better — a people, especially if it's a small people, and best of all if it's having a bad time, so that there can be plenty of evil and weighing and settling and deciding, and getting pity for pay dividends. Well, now what more perfect example can you give of this mentality than the

lately different from his words, the city and meaning of the assumed. No one had a clear reason to feel that he was guilty of everything that he was, an impostor, an undetected criminal. The slightest pretext was enough to launch systematic denigration on a cry of self-torture. People slandered and accused themselves, not only out of terror but out of a morbidly destructive impulse, in a state of metaphysical trance, carried away by the desire to self-condemnation which cannot be checked once it has been given free rein....

Men who are not free, he thought, are not free. He thought, he thought, he thought. So it was in the Middle Ages, and the Jews always played on this. Yuri could not bear the thought of the Soviet intelligentsia, though it was the very thing they regarded as the highest of their achievements and described in the language of the day as "the spiritual life of the age."

The great majority of us are required to live a life of constant systematic denigration. Your health is bound to be affected if day after day, you say the opposite of what you feel, if you are told before what you dislike and rejoice at what brings you nothing but misfortune. I found it painful to listen to this, when you told us how you were re-educated and grew up in jail. It was like listening to a clown horse describing how it broke itself in.

The book ends on an optimistic (post-Stalin, "thawed") note, with Zhivago's friends feeling that "although the enlightenment and liberation which had been expected to come after the war had not come with victory, a presage

Jews? Their national idea has forced their century after century, to be a people and nothing but a people — and the extraordinary thing is that they have been chained to this deadening task all through the centuries when all the rest of the world was being delivered from it by a new force which had come out of their own midst! Isn't that extraordinary! How can you account for it? Just think! This glorious holiday from mediocrity, from the dreary, boring constriction of everyday life, was first achieved on their soil, proclaimed in their language, belonged to their race! And they actually saw and heard it and let it go! How could they do it? In whose interests is this voluntary martyrdom? Who stands to gain by keeping it going, that that innocent old man and women and children, all these clever, kind, humane people should go on being mocked and beaten up throughout the centuries? Why don't the intellectual leaders of the Jewish people dismiss this army which is forever fighting and being massacred? Why don't they know for what? Why don't they say to them: That's enough, stop now! Don't hold on to your identity, don't all get together in a crowd. Disperse. Be with all the rest. You are the first and best Christians in the world. Now isn't this an extraordinary thing for a believer in personality to say? To ask someone else, a whole people at that, to surrender its personality, its identity, its course, no Russian or Englishman would think of casting off his identity; this is a specialized product of Jewish self-hatred, this is particularly obtuse morality is the implication that the Jews, by clinging to their identity, are guilty of their own misfortune and disaster. This is driven home rather unpleasantly in one of the poems, "The Miracle," which retells the story of the boy who was crucified with Jesus' command (Matthew 21:18-20 and Mark 11:21-22) — but see the Zionist answer in Luke 13:6-9. If I read the poem rightly, then Pasternak interprets the Nazi holocaust — *The doomed tree trembled! Like a lightning conductor struck by lightning! And consumed to ashes — as a miracle, a miracle is God. Not a very charitable view, I should say.*

Another work recalling the beginnings of the Yishuv is *Im Bnei Arzi V'iri* (With My Kinfolk, Public Committee and Masada, H.A.500) in which the late David Smilansky, one of the Yishuv veterans and founders of Tel Aviv, regales us with stories of men he knew, contacts he made, men of affairs and outstanding personalities.

Benzion Dinur's *Yotam She-shana* (A Vanished World, H.A.500) is also a throwback to the period of the First World War and the years preceding it and is made up of memories of Jewish life in Russia. The period covered by the book is 1864-1914, while Solomon Goldelman takes up the thread from 1917 and traces Goral Hayehudim Bivrit Hamozot (The Fate of the Jews in the

Stamp of the Week

Large contributions are made by stamp collectors to those charities for which governments issue special postage stamps, but such contributions may not be entirely altruistic, for many have increased in value. The designs of the 1958 charity stamps issued last week include a portrait of F.W. Rafto, the German philanthropist and studies of a farm labourer, a dairymaid and a glimmerous vine-grower, last shown above.

of freedom was in the air. That presage of freedom is not likely to make itself felt in the publication of "Zhivago" for a very long time yet.

In conclusion, a word about the novel as such. I understand from Russian-reading friends and from translations that Pasternak is very much of a twentieth-century poet. One cannot say the same of the novel. In form it is a nineteenth-century novel, and this leaves one with a slightly uneasy feeling, as one would feel about a work by a modern composer written in a strictly Mozartian idiom, or a modern painter doing in the style of Leonardo. And yet there is a peculiar Russian logic and irony in this too, as if a nineteenth-century classic writer, feeling over the great guilt to take a long and penetrating look at his country in our time.

Extracts

C. W. HILL

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S. TEPLER: The Card Players (old) From his exhibition at Chapall House, Haifa

## Round the Bookshops

The Tel Aviv that the Prophet Ezekiel talks about is not on the Yarkon but on the River Kebar, a good many degrees and minutes from the Tel Aviv we know; likewise, the Tel Aviv we know today is far from the Tel Aviv that Nahum Guttman knew when he wrote his book, *HaTel Aviv* as he describes it in *Shveit Kleept Hataphim* (Orange Peel Lane, Yavne, H.A.). This is a tale of adventure during the period when the Turks ran the Jewish settlers out of Jaffa and Tel Aviv and on the threshold of the British occupation. As usual, Guttman provides his own illustrations, his personal brand of wit and humour and his own sharp and witty observations, which are also evident in *Ha-Tel Aviv* (The Long Summer Vacation, Am Oved, H.A.500) and *Beit Ha-Tel Aviv* (H.A.100).

Another work recalling the beginnings of the Yishuv is *Im Bnei Arzi V'iri* (With My Kinfolk, Public Committee and Masada, H.A.500) in which the late David Smilansky, one of the Yishuv veterans and founders of Tel Aviv, regales us with stories of men he knew, contacts he made, men of affairs and outstanding personalities. Benzion Dinur's *Yotam She-shana* (A Vanished World, H.A.500) is also a throwback to the period of the First World War and the years preceding it and is made up of memories of Jewish life in Russia. The period covered by the book is 1864-1914, while Solomon Goldelman takes up the thread from 1917 and traces Goral Hayehudim Bivrit Hamozot (The Fate of the Jews in the

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Extracts

C. W. HILL

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## IRAQ AT CROSSROADS

By W.Z. LAQUEUR

IRAQ, ITS PEOPLE, ITS SOCIETY, ITS CULTURE. By George L. H. R. and others. H.E.W. Press — Taplinger Publishing Co. New York, 1958, \$7.00.

WHEN Arthur Young returned to London from France not long before the storming of the Bastille, he recorded what was to become a very famous case of political misjudgment: A revolution in France, he declared, was virtually out of the question.

With commendable caution the contributors to "Iraq" have eschewed outright predictions in a book written before the recent dramatic events in Baghdad. On the whole, they were aware of the tensions and the almost general dissatisfaction in the country, but they nevertheless thought a revolution unlikely. The Iraqi army was reported to be free from political ambitions or intrigues, the Communist Party described as poorly organized, the rest of the opposition split and without much influence. Hence the expectation that political stability would prevail in Iraq, provided outside forces did not intervene and the assumption that the country would continue to fulfill its "persistent historical role as a counter to the Egyptian pretensions to Arab leadership."

These basic assumptions, the authors shared with most Middle East experts on both sides of the Atlantic; it was one more revelation of what Leon Trotsky once called the "inability of the Anglo-Saxon political genius to understand the momentum of a revolutionary situation."

The book's main value is as a reference work on economic and social conditions in Iraq. The discussions of the "theory of government" and the "Iraqi constitution" are unduly detailed; in the Middle East, and certain other parts of the globe, such preoccupations are bound to be rather sterile. Constitutions may change frequently and are not too relevant to the interpretation of political realities. The information provided about the various

Iraqi political factions is competent though not quite up-to-date; the Ba'ath (Renaissance) party, which has emerged in the past two or three years as one of the leading forces in Baghdad, first among the opposition and now in the government, is not mentioned. A statement such as "the Communist Party of Iraq has no known direct connections with Moscow" is somewhat misleading; up to the recent coup one section of the party's Politburo resided in a Soviet bloc capital.

## Blurred Distinction

At one point in the book the possibility of a coup d'état is envisaged and the writer makes the sensible suggestion that whether such a military regime would be politically "left" or "right" is problematical and would depend upon political conditions at the time. He ought to have added that "left" and "right" have ceased to make sense in the Middle East for some time now; a pro-Soviet orientation in foreign affairs does not necessarily imply a "left-wing" policy on the home front. The author believes further, that if a power were taken over by the Iraqi military establishment it would most likely be conservative and strongly nationalist at first, but would, in the course of time, and under the pressure of the younger officers, move to the "left."

This stage of development has now been reached, and the younger officers are not the only ones exerting pressure. The present national coalition is constituted of basically incompatible elements: the "integral nationalists" for whom nationalism comes first and a strictly limited social reform second, and the radical wing which stands for more comprehensive changes in the country's social structure and internal policy. The radical wing, in turn, is subdivided into Communist and non-Communist groups.

## The struggle for power in Baghdad

The struggle for power in Baghdad is by no means over; what united the opposition and held it together was the intense wish to overthrow Nuri Said and subsequently the real or imaginary fear of Western intervention. By now the ancient régime has disappeared irrevocably and the danger of Western intervention, if it ever existed, has likewise vanished. The stage has thus been set for the second act in the contest for power in Iraq, between today's partners in the "National Front." The outcome of this struggle all over the Arab world will probably shape the destiny of the Middle East for a long time to come: the old Iraq of Nuri Said, Abdul Ilah and Faisal was a remnant of the past, that tended to obfuscate the real issues at stake. It is a very complex situation and the lot of writers on the contemporary Middle East is not an enviable one.

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by Boris Pasternak

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